NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

VOL. CXXXXII. No. 23339. 字林西報 SHANGHAI, MONDAY, JANUARY 29, 1940 Registered at the C.P.O. (Postage: China and Japan 1 cent, abroad 30 cents.) TWENTY CENTS

R. CONSULATE GENERAL FOR GREECE, SHANGHAI
No. 97.40

RE THE ESTATE OF
ANTHONY KOTSOMITIS
Deceased

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons having claims against the above estate are requested to file the same with this Consulate General not later than the 31st day of March, 1940, after which date no claims will be considered.

And all persons indebted to the said Estate are likewise requested to make payments to this Consulate General not later than the above mentioned date.

EMMANUEL P. YANNOULATOS,
Consul-General.

Shanghai, January 26, 1940.
10486

THE SHANGHAI DOCK & ENGINEERING CO., LTD.
(Incorporated under the Companies' Ordinances, Hongkong)

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Thirty-fourth Annual General Meeting of the Shanghai Dock & Engineering Co., Ltd., will be held in the Boardroom of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., 27 The Bund, on Monday, January 29, 1940 at 4 o'clock in the afternoon for the following purposes, namely:—

To receive and consider the annual statement of accounts and the reports of the Directors and Auditors thereon, to declare a dividend, to elect Directors and Auditors and to transact any other business of the Company.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the same place and on the same day at 4.15 o'clock in the afternoon or so soon afterwards as the Annual General Meeting shall be concluded an Extraordinary General Meeting of the above-named Company will be held for the purpose of considering and if thought fit passing as a Special Resolution the following Resolution that is to say:

(a) THAT the Shanghai Dock & Engineering Company, Limited be wound up voluntarily AND THAT FREDERICK NEWMAN MATTHEWS, F.C.A. and ERNEST FROST HARDMAN, C.A. both of 2 Peking Road Shanghai be and they are hereby appointed Liquidators jointly and each of them severally for the purposes of such winding-up AND THAT the remuneration of the said Liquidators be fixed at an initial fee of Dollars Fifteen thousand and such further fee as may be decided upon by the Committee of Inspection.

(b) THAT the Liquidators may divide among the contributories in specie or kind any part of the assets of the Company or may vest any part of the assets of the Company in Trustees upon such trusts for the benefit of the contributories or any of them as the Liquidators shall think fit.

(c) THAT FREDERICK ARTHUR POLLOCK of Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., ARCHIBALD HEDLEY MATTHEWS of the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation and HERBERT CASTLE BARTON WAY of the Yangtsze Insurance Association, Ltd. be and they are hereby appointed to act as a Committee of Inspection in such winding-up.

The transfer books and register of members will be closed from January 16, 1940 to January 29, 1940 both days inclusive.

Proxies may be obtained on application at the Registered Office of the Company, 2 Peking Road, Shanghai.

By Order of the Board,
D. R. GLASS, A.C.A.
Secretary.

Shanghai, January 5, 1940.

NOTE: Shareholders and members of the public are notified that no transfer of shares taking place after the books of the Company have been closed will be recognised.
10088

THE SHANGHAI LOAN AND INVESTMENT CO., LTD.
(Incorporated under the Companies' Ordinances of Hongkong)

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Twentyfirst Ordinary General Meeting of The Shanghai Loan & Investment Company, Limited, will be held at the Office of the General Agents, No. 1, The Bund, Shanghai, on Tuesday, February 6, 1940, at 11.45 a.m. for the purposes following, namely:—

To receive and consider the annual Statement of Accounts and Balance Sheet and the Reports of the Directors and Auditors thereon.
To declare a Final Dividend.
To elect a Director and Auditors.
To transact any other ordinary business of the Company.

The transfer books and register of members of the Company will be closed from January 27 to February 6, 1940, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
GEORGE McBAIN,
General Agents.

Shanghai, January 19, 1940.
10262

To-day's Events

JANUARY

29 *Death penalty decree against Christianity in China (1833)*
29 *Chapei bombed by Japanese seaplanes (1932)*
29 *C. N. str. Tungchow pirated (1935)*

N.C.D.N. Broadcast: 12.45 and 9 p.m.
Station XMHD: 760 kilo., 395 metres

Coming Events

JANUARY

30 A.W.C. Bridge and Mahjongg, 3
30 For. Y. Lecture: 'Chinese Religious Heritage' by Dr. C. B. Day
31 B.U.S.C. Lecture: 'Light,' Mr. Harold G. B. Perry, 114 Peking Road, 5.30
31 Dinner Dance, Floorshow, C.S.F., 8.30

FEBRUARY

1 Rotary Club, Metropole Hotel, 12.15
1 S.W.A. meeting, C.S.F., 4
1 For. Y. Debate: 'Changing Human Nature'
1 Ballet Russe gala performance of 'Tsar Maiden,' fantastic ballet, Lyc., 9
2 Shanghai Camera Club, Lecture, 330 Szechuen Road, 9
2 Grand Soirée, aid St. Tichon's, Arcadia, 9.30
3 Ballet Russe, 'Tsar Maiden,' Lyc., 9
4 Ballet Russe, 'Tsar Maiden,' Lyc., 2 & 9
4 Municipal Orchestra Concert, Lyc., 5.15
5 Engineering Society Meeting, 5.45
8 Rotary Club, Metropole Hotel, 12.15
10 S.R.U.F.C. Interport Dance, Country C.
12 Rotary Club, Metropole Hotel, 12.15
13 For. Y. Lecture: 'Mental Hygiene' by Dr. F. G. Halpern
14 Indian Merchants Association, Annual Meeting, 391 Kiangse Road, 5
15 'Tales of Hoffmann', Grand Opera by J. Offenbach, gala production, Lyc., 8.45
15 Pinette-Quartette A.W.C., 9
17 'Tales of Hoffmann,' Lyceum, 8.45
18 'Tales of Hoffmann,' Lyceum, 8.45
20 For. Y. Lecture: 'The Whangpoo—Shanghai's River,' by Mr. N. Maas
20 A.D.C. 'Lilac Time,' Lyceum, 9
21 A.D.C. 'Lilac Time,' Lyceum, 9
22 A.D.C. 'Lilac Time', Lyceum, 9
23 A.D.C. 'Lilac Time, Lyceum, 9
24 A.D.C. 'Lilac Time,' Lyceum, 9
27 For. Y. Lecture: 'Education,' by Dr. R. J. McMullen
27 A.W.C. Concert, Seidl-Margolinski, Warschauer, 9
27 Piano recital by Miss Wincia Tomaszewska, Polish pianist, Lyceum, 9.15
29 Community Church Organ Concert, 9

Charge for items $2 per line, which includes all insertions till date of event.

MARINE ENGINEERS GUILD OF CHINA

Members are advised that an Ordinary General Meeting will be held at the Guild office, 24 The Bund, TO-DAY, at 5 p.m.
10612

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NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF COUPON DEBENTURES

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Holders of Coupon Debentures of the above Series are hereby notified that Coupon No. 14 representing one-half year's interest at the rate of 6% per annum due February 1, 1940 will be payable on or after February 1, 1940 at the offices of the Company, 232 Kiangse Road, Shanghai.

Forms for listing coupons may be obtained from the Company at the above address and must be left with the Company two clear days prior to payment.

C. D. LONGHURST,
Secretary and Comptroller.

Shanghai, January 25, 1940.
10454

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3 Shanghai or Outport distribution.

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For further particulars, printing quotations, etc., communicate with the

Circulation Department
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10517

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Classified Advertisements continued On Page 12

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THE CHINA HONG LIST

Second Impression Now in the Press

THE popularity of the CHINA HONG LIST is evidenced by the fact that the whole of the 1940 issue is completely sold out, thus necessitating a second impression, which is now going through the press. This will be ready in one week. Advance orders may be booked at once, and these will be filled in rotation.

A MAP OF SHANGHAI

(65 inches by 32 inches) is being offered as a Supplement to the China Hong List at an extra cost of $3 per copy. It is published by authority of the Shanghai Municipal Council and covers the following area:—

North to South: Civic Centre, Kiangwan, to Lunghwa.
West to East: The Aerodrome to Pootung.

CHINA HONG LIST AND MAP OF SHANGHAI
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AND ALL LOCAL BOOKSELLERS

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Correspondence for this column should be addressed to the Editor, North-China Daily News Office, 17 The Bund, Shanghai, and to ensure secrecy, marked "Letters to the Editor"

Hsiaoshan Falls:

A Report Criticized

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Reading the article, "Fighting Extends to China's Wine-Producing Area" appeared in your today's paper, I was greatly amused, for it is not an ordinary news but a fairy-tale.

As a native of Shaoshing, I know the geography perfectly well. The place, Kanshan, where the Japanese landed, is about 30 miles away from Shaoshing. It is located in the north of Hsiaoshan, while Shaoshing is in the South-east. It is only a little village of Hsiaoshan near the bank of the Chientang River. The native product is cotton and silk instead of wine; and there is no such an "unusual spectacle" as "sampan-men who propel their craft by using their legs instead of their arms," for they do not use such kind of sampan but wheelbarrow. This kind of sampan is only used in Shaoshing where there is a net-work of canals and the people are accustomed to it.

Now, let us see what the Japanese officers stated below:

"Kanshan, Che., Jan. 26.

Forming part of the famous wine-producing area of Shaoshing, Kanshan, known among Chinese as "a paradise for the bibulous," today presented a peaceful scene under Japanese occupation. The town, situated east of Hsiaoshan, was taken on Wednesday evening as Japanese troops which crossed the Chientang River on Sunday consolidated their position on the south bank.

The entire town, together with the adjoining village of Yuanshe, is engaged in producing rice wine. Each house contains huge earthenware jars where the heady, brown produce is stored. The superior quality of Kanshan wine is attributed to the water secured from the Hsiaoshan-Shaoshing canal, forming the southern extremity of the famous Grand Canal extending from Ningpo to Peking, which flows past the town. At Yuanshe, the banks of the canal form the shape of a gourd, which in old days served as a container for wine. Here the canal waters, churned in an eddy, come out clear as spring water. This phenomenon has never been explained.

Another unusual spectacle here is provided by sampan-men who propel their craft by using their legs instead of their arms.

Operations were also being conducted near Sihsing, northwest of Siaoshan.

In the mopping-up east of Siaoshan, the Chinese abandoned 23 dead, six machine-guns, one Bren gun, and 1,694 rifle cartridges, Japanese officers stated.—Domei".

I wonder whether the Domei reporter made this report out of his own imagination hoping to taste such wonderful "heady, brown produce," or the Japanese officers have already got drunk by smelling too much strong smell of the Shaoshing wine even 30 miles away yet.

A SHAOSHING NATIVE

Shanghai, Jan. 27.

Charity Appeals:

More Coordination Required

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—War is a pernicious thing that makes unenviable calls on our present slender purses. One receives circulars and reads almost daily in your valuable columns that funds are needed for The Salvation Army, The Y.M.C.A., Dr. Barnadoes Home, The King's Daughters' Society, The Milk Fund, Institutes for Orphans, Russian Schools and numerous other organizations, in order to assist those less well endowed.

May I suggest that before further appeals are launched, a co-ordinating committee be set up to deal with all appeals when the relative urgency could be assessed and dealt with accordingly.

In England (where the writer lived) during the Great War, Flag Days became so numerous that they killed their objective, for they only succeeded in causing considerable irritation after the first flush of patriotism waned and it is quite possible that when the present European War demands more in the way of appeals, Flag Days will become numerous in Shanghai. Therefore, to my way of thinking, a central fund and collecting centre, would be more economical and fairer. We all have our pet charities and should we desire to adhere to them, donations could be sent direct.

FREQUENT DONOR.

Shanghai, Jan. 28.

Hot Rice Fund:

Who Contributes Most?

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—The Salvation Army and Brig. Morris are to be heartily congratulated upon the excellent work they are doing in connection with the Hot Rice Fund, surely one of the most deserving and urgent charities in this great city at the present time, relieving, as it does, the untold misery of thousands of 'down and outs.'

Considering the number of appeals for various causes and funds which have sprung up during the past three years, national and international appeals, the $14,000 which have been garnered in the few days since the fund was opened can, as Brig. Morris says, be termed 'gratifying.'

There is one point, however, which strikes an observer that being that considering that the work is purely for the relief of the Chinese destitutes, the lists which have been published show remarkably few donations from Chinese themselves. A rough estimate would be that out of the total subscriptions slightly under $1,000 have been from people of the nationality of those who are being relieved.

This has been remarked and commented upon in certain quarters and the opinion has been expressed that if there were a larger percentage of Chinese names amongst the contributors, foreigners would be more willing to assist with the good work.

ALPHA.

Shanghai, Jan. 28.

Russian Characters:

Reader Prefers Letters

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—"There one sees shop signs in Russian characters" . . . (from article on situation in Lanchow, "North-China Daily News" of Jan. 25).

I wish to point out to the person who wrote the mentioned lines that the Russian Alphabet is composed of letters, and any educated person, even outside of Russia, knows that these letters have been derived mostly from Greek alphabet which is, again, an alphabet of letters and not a syllabary. People in Russia (and, I suppose, in Soviet Russia as well) as a rule know that a word "Letter" is used in a different way from word "Character," and accordingly do not use such an expression as, say, Finnish characters or German characters, although German Gothic alphabet may present queer appearance to anyone not familiar with it.

WALLA WALLA.

Shanghai, Jan. 25.

For Shavers:

Wanted Blade Sharpener

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—The worst ordeal these frosty mornings is shaving. Especially with a razor blade which has lost its edge. In America it is possible to send your safety razor blades, which in my case last on an average about five days, to be sharpened; or one can call and wait five minutes or so for them. Is there anywhere where this can be done in Shanghai? The high cost of shaving has risen to about 25 cents a scrape, including overheads and depreciation, an appalling figure to a young shaver like me and one not to be lightly regarded even by an old shaver.

G-MAN.

Shanghai, Jan. 25.

What's in A Ton?:

Abuses Watched in Concession

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

MONSIEUR,—*Comme suite à la lettre parue dans la colonne correspondance de votre numéro du 26 Janvier 1940, sous la rubrique:*

"WEIGHTS AND MEASURES: What is in a Ton?" *je vous serais obligé de vouloir bien insérer la réponse suivante:*

"La question de tromperie sur les poids et mesures n'a pas échappé à l'attention des Autorités de la Concession Française.

"Une Ordonnance Consulaire, actuellement en préparation, sera promulguée incessamment et mettra fin à ces abus."

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur, l'assurance de ma considération distinguée.

X X X

Shanghai, Jan. 27.

A Tempting Ad.:

Rich Return Promised

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—In the "Daily News" of the 26th instant, I read the following advertisement: $30,000 wanted immediately from responsible party (Only Chinese or American) to establish semi industrial enterprise yielding 1,000 to 1,200 per cent. profit. Which means to say that if I give $30,000 to the advertiser he will at the end of one year give me back $360,000. Sounds good on paper. In my country there is a special word for this kind of business.

TIMEO DANAOS.

Shanghai, Jan. 27.

Victoria Cross:

Number Awarded in Last War

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Just to settle a small bet, is it possible, through the medium of your columns to find out how many V.Cs. were awarded to the allied forces during the last war, 1914-1918?

F. W. J. BARLING.

Shanghai, Jan. 28.

Lesson Sermon

First Church of Christ, Scientist.

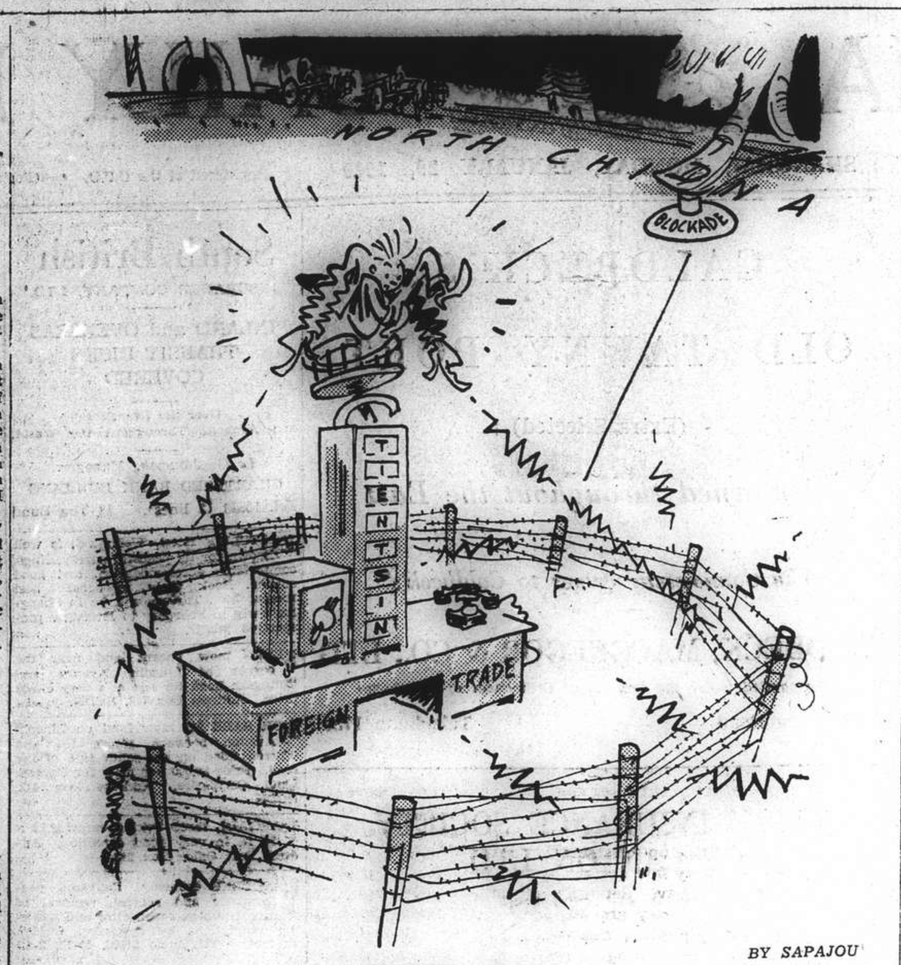
Truth:—Is the subject of the Lesson Sermon read in all Churches of Christ Scientist, throughout the world on Sunday, Golden Text:—Isaiah 25:1. "O Lord, thou art my God; I will exalt thee, I will praise thy name; for thou hast done wonderful things; thy counsels of old are faithfulness and truth." Among the citations which comprise the Lesson Sermon is the following from The Bible:—"Do not err, my beloved brethren. Every good gift and every perfect gift is from above, and cometh down from the Father of lights, with whom is no variableness, neither shadow of turning. Of his own will begat he us with the word of truth, that we should be a kind of first fruits of his creatures." (James 1:16-18).

The Lesson Sermon also includes the following passage from the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy:—"When the Science of being is universally understood, every man will be his own physician, and Truth will be the universal panacea."

Casablanca Finds German Guilty of Spying

Casablanca, Jan. 28.

Herr Schubert, a German citizen, was found guilty of spying by a military court here yesterday and was sentenced to hard labour for life.—Havas.



BY SAPAJOU

Live Wire Again.

Nazi Ruthlessness Described

Vatican Sources Tell Of Poland; Comments In London, New York

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

London, Jan. 26.

Naratives given prominence in the British press during the past few days of ruthless Nazi methods in Poland throw a somewhat lurid light upon today's anniversary of the signature of the German-Polish agreement in 1934, observers here point out. These descriptions, most of which emanate from Vatican sources, would appear to have created as great an impression in the United States and other countries as in Great Britain.

Germany's Lebensraum

An editorial in the "New York Times" says: "It seems to be clear by now that Germany is trying to exterminate the whole people of Poland, which is apparently to be Germany's Lebensraum (living space). Its inhabitants are to be liquidated to make place for Nazi colonists."

This verdict by a great neutral newspaper, it is stated here, recalls, by the violence of contrast, the words used by Herr Hitler in the Reichstag in May, 1933: "Our boundless love for, and loyaly to, our national traditions makes us understand the national rights of others, and we desire from the bottom of our hearts to live with them in peace and friendship. We, therefore, have no use for the idea of Germanization. The mentality of the past century which made our rulers believe they could make Germans out of Poles and Frenchmen is completely foreign to us."

Accepted Facts

A year later, in June, 1934, again in the Reichstag, the German Chancellor said: "Germans and Poles will have to learn to accept the fact of each others' existence. Hence it is more sensible to regulate this state of affairs, which the last 1,000 years have not been able to remove, and the next 1,000 years will not remove either, in such a way that the highest possible profit will accrue from it for both nations. Whatever the difference between the two countries in future may be, the catastrophic effects of an attempt to remove them through warlike actions would far outweigh any possible advantage gained."

Those were wise words which, although they have been forgotten by Herr Hitler, have not been forgotten elsewhere, it is stressed.

More Pledges Recalled

Other speeches of Herr Hitler's are also recalled, in which he gave pledges to German-Polish friendship. In January, 1937, he declared in the Reichstag: "True statesmanship will not disregard realities, but give them attention. The Polish people and the Polish State have become a reality." And as late as September, 1936 in the Sportpalast in Berlin: "We realize that here are two peoples which must live side by side. A state with a population of 33,000,000 will always seek an access to the sea. A way to understanding had, therefore, to be found. It has been found, and it will be continuously further developed."

Shooting Children

But the way to understanding, which he so often and so eloquently proclaimed, was abandoned by Herr Hitler. He chose another way. It is sufficient commentary on that other way, authoritative circles declare, that on the eve of the fifth anniversary of the German-Polish agreement, the Prime Minister had to reply in the affirmative in the House of Commons when asked if his attention had been called to the shooting of children in Poland by the Germans.

Mr. Chamberlain said: "A report of the execution of 136 students, some of whom are said to have been as young as twelve or thirteen years old, was contained in a memorandum on conditions in German-occupied Poland communicated by the Polish Ministry of Foreign Affairs to His Majesty's Ambassador at Angers" (present seat of the Polish Government in France).—Reuter.

"Manchester Guardian" On China War

Hostilities Will Continue After New Regime Begins

London, Jan. 27.

"This is a moment of high expectancy in the Far East," said the "Manchester Guardian" yesterday in a leader dealing with Mr. Wang Ching-wei's negotiations for the establishment of a new central government in China and the lapsing of the Japanese-American trade treaty.

"Japan is to get a central government in China through which she hopes, with little apparent ground, to end an exhausting war. The period of unregulated trade relations opens between Japan and the United States. The United States now has her hands free to leave trade with Japan as it is, to make it more difficult, or to place an embargo on it. Everything depends on the aims she has in view. Ostensibly, the United States is only dissatisfied with the way Japan has treated American interests in China, but it is generally conceded that the denunciation of the treaty has a much wider aim. The American Government and public have never concealed their opinion of the Japanese war on China."

Referring to the moral embargo on war materials to Japan, the "Manchester Guardian" says: "It will now be seen whether the movement for an official embargo will be pursued, and if so, with what success."

Japanese Statecraft

Referring to Mr. Wang Ching-wei, the paper says he is an example, as neat as it is familiar, of Japanese statecraft. "He is to be established as head of the central government and Japan will then wash her hands of all official responsibility for China's actions, though she will rule them," it declares.

"It is significant that the whole agreement is to be based by Japan on an anti-Comintern pact with new China. If Mr. Wang Ching-wei should form a central government, the Japanese will get from him on paper all they want.

"On the other hand, there is no evidence that Mr. Wang Ching-wei can deliver the goods. The struggle will continue and the Japanese doubtless will call it a civil war, but it will be the same war as that now between China and Japan," the "Manchester Guardian" concludes.—Reuter.

Rolling Stock Factory For North China

Peiping, Jan. 28.

Plans for the creation of a railway car factory in North China in order to cope with the shortage of rolling stock have been drawn up by the North China Communications Company, according to the "Sin Min Pao."

The enterprise would have a capital of $30,000,000 and would build its plant at Changkueichuang. It would manufacture 1,000 freight cars within the next three years. The factory would also build locomotive engines and passenger cars. Construction of the factory is expected to begin next July.—Havas.

Seventy Years Ago

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS," OF JANUARY 29, 1870

The thinness of Vauxhall sandwiches has passed into a proverb, but railway sandwiches are even lighter and more transparent. One of our correspondents purchased three sandwiches in the refreshment room at the Bristol station, and was so much struck by their appearance that he had the curiosity to have the thickest of them weighed at a neighbouring chemist's, shaking the crumbs out of the paper over it, so that it might have every advantage. The weight of the sandwich was thus ascertained to be as follows:—beef 2½ drachms, bread 3 drachms; that is to say, the whole article was ½ drachm less than ¾ oz.

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How to Avoid Onset Of Inflation

Banks Are Told How They Can Serve the Country

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

London, Jan. 27.

Ways in which banks could serve the nation in the precent struggle, were referred to by Mr. Reginald McKenna presiding at the annual meeting of the Midland Bank yesterday.

He said they could help to delay, even avoid, the onset of inflation, which if it came would be due to the growth of civil and military consumption beyond the Country's capacity to produce.

Limit Inflation

A wise course was to prevent or limit inflation by every prudent means of diverting goods and services from civil to military purposes.

The Government, Mr. McKenna proceeded, had made a great advance in recent years in the management of monetary conditions, and could determine the degree, if any, of inflation that would be permitted.

It was possible that the moderate raising of the general level of prices would be no more than a healthy stimulus to the energy in supplying war needs.

Nevertheless, Mr. McKenna said, "we must not blind ourselves to the possibility that the war, if of long duration, might demand more drastic methods. Perhaps even the compulsory saving of all increases in income will be needed to secure a full, necessary diversion of spending power from the public to the Government."

Strain in 1940

The speaker concluded by remarking that the strain imposed during 1940 would be severe, "but our immense national resources, together with the high degree of co-ordination between France and ourselves and the inestimable asset of high morale, left no doubt of the ultimate issue of the struggle.—Reuter.

FUNERAL

Mr. J. G. Manley

In the presence of a large attendance of relatives and personal friends, the remains of the late Mr. John Gilpin Manley were laid to rest in Bubbling Well Cemetery on Saturday afternoon. Deceased, who was 55 years of age, was born at Swatow, being the eldest son of the late Mr. J. T. Manley of the Chinese Maritime Customs. He came to Shanghai at a very early age. In 1906 he joined H.B.M. Office of Works with which he was associated at the time of his death. He is survived by his widow May, Mrs. J. C. Veir, Mrs. A. J. Willis, and Mrs. A. Madar (sisters), and George, Willie and Robert (brothers). These were the chief mourners at the obsequies. The services were conducted by the Very Rev. A. C. S. Trivett of the Cathedral. The coffin was borne to the grave by Messrs. A. J. Berthet, C. O. Bojesen, V. O. Riley, Charles G. Golding, William Hutchinson and Oscar Oliveiro. A beautiful floral wreath, from his loving wife, was lowered into the grave with the coffin. Among others sending floral tributes were:—

Mary, Dick and Joan, Willie and Fanny, Bobbie and Lucie, Lizzie and children, George and Yvonne, Winnie and Ame, Janey and Bill, Sophie, Helen and Johnnie, Minnie Logan and family, The Foreign Staff, H.B.M. Office of Works, The Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd., V. O. Riley, Mr. J. P. Hawes, Mr. and Mrs. R. Brandt, Mrs. J. Minty, Mrs. Jeanne Lindsay, The Misses Berthet, Mrs. J. Brodd, A. R. Madar, Mr. and Mrs. F. O. Madar, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Pennecard, Connie, Bella and Gloria, Vic and Nadia, Mr. and Mrs. K. Hara, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Berthet, Madame S. Lepreux, T. Mimura, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Emamooden, Mr. and Mrs. W. Hutchinson, Mr. and Mrs. Shirazee, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Andrews, K. Hara, The Goldings, Mr. and Mrs. George Deitz and family, Mrs. S. Madar, Mr. and Mrs. R. Whitmore, Mr. and Mrs. T. Henderson, Mr. K. A. Neubourg, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Berthet, Mr. and Mrs. S. Madar, Mr. and Mrs. Pat Madar, Mr. C. O. Bojesen and Miss Bojesen, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. A. Hansen, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Ahmed, S. Nishio, Mr. and Mrs. S. Kiyota, M. Ohtani, Mrs. Emily Talbot, R. Waller, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Cumine, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Dissmeyer and family, Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Quincey and family, The Emamoodens, Mrs. K. Artindale, Mr. and Mrs. I. C. Roberts, Mrs. P. O'Neil Dunne, Mrs. Wilson and Connie, Jimmy, Mrs. Allen, Mrs. Elizabeth Letto, H. Matsuda, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Ambrose, Miss W. Monney, Mrs. Wood, Members of Chinese Staff, H. B. M. Office of Works, Mr. J. T. Y. Wu, Ah Sum, S. W. Chang, Chauffeur, Vong Eah Kee, Ah Sing.

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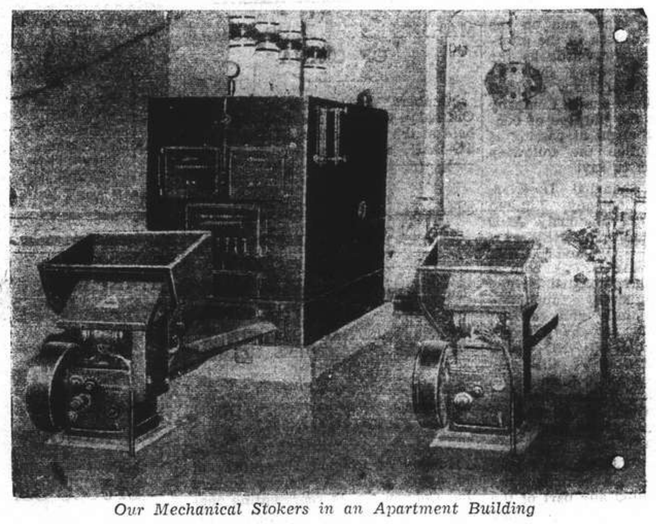

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WOMAN'S PAGE

A London Letter

By Olive Dun

London, Dec. 18.

For four days the wind has been driving from the north-east, the skies hidden in dark grey cloud, and although there has been no frost the cold goes to one's marrow. The only place where one can be warm and comfortable in every part and promontory of one's structure at once is bed. One member of the household, who, having recently undergone what Shakespeare calls "the pleasing penalty that women bear" now lies in bed looking meritorious, has the best time of it. But hateful as it is to have to get up in the dark and catch trains, it is terribly boring to stop in bed when the day has fairly come. Poets are not to be trusted. Shakespeare's "When icicles hang by the wall" is one of the most exquisite lyrics in the language. But what were his real feelings

When all around the wind doth blow
And coughing drowns the parson's saw,
And birds sit brooding in the snow,
And Marion's nose looks red and raw.

Probably much the same as Kingsley's, who bade us "Welcome bold North-easter" and anathematized himself for a fool when it blew.

But if we are chilly, we can be cheerful. The superb story of the attack of the little Ajax and Achilles on the mighty Graf Spee; the incredible daring of the little submarine Ursula creeping into the mouth of the Elbe and torpedoing the German cruiser: if such deeds cannot warm us (well, perhaps metaphorically) we must be poor creatures.

* * *

At Christmastime

I gave up an afternoon today to Christmas shopping. A million or so of other people were doing the same. Although the shops cannot be lighted externally, they are, like the King's daughter, all glorious within. I think they are even better than in ordinary years. There are fewer of the gimcrack things which, for buyer and receiver both, are really an insult to the intelligence, and there are quantities of really beautiful and useful things. Irish linen in every form from sheets to handkerchiefs is in great profusion and there is certainly none to equal it. The chinaware in new shapes and colour designs is specially attractive: I always want every new tea-set I see, though we have already more than we can ordinarily use. The fashionable colours for Christmas china are green or rust red. The toys and woolly beasts we make nowadays in England would have done credit to the Toymaker of Nuremburg. Prices do not seem exorbitant, though silk stockings are up. But this, of course, is largely a matter of the shop you go to. The best disdain to put up the price of old stock on the plea of shortage due to war. Some others are profiteering shamelessly. There is a law now to stop them, but it never will.

Christmas cards seem to grow more beautiful every year. One reached us today, a reproduction of a picture by Stanley Spencer, a magnolia tree in full bloom with distant fields and cottages peeping between the branches, which is really worth framing. Stanley Spencer's drawing is sometimes deliberately grotesque but as a colourist he has no equal in England today. Other subjects of Christmas cards are reproductions of English masters, Morland, Constable, etc., or a series of old English towns, Tewkesbury, Lincoln and others. For once, thanks to the war, we are being really English.

* * *

Warning! Spies!

But to send cards abroad is complicated. To have your greetings printed and send the cards off is forbidden. You must give the names and addresses to a shop which will get the necessary permit and despatch the cards for you. It was actually found in the last war that Christmas cards and greetings were being used to code information to the enemy.

The watchfulness that has to be used in this respect was recently shown in a warning to the clergy to be particularly careful what they put in parish magazines. References to parishioners "now serving with the Blankshires at Zambuk-sur-Peau," quite innocently printed for general interest to the parish, may give away important news. A similar warning to the editors of school magazines naturally eager for notes on old boys, is published today. There appears no doubt that spies are alert to study these publications.

* * *

A Polish Flavour

One effect of the war will certainly be to bring new strains into the English race. No doubt the "pure Aryan" of Hitler's imagination will scoff contemptuously though there is no such thing as an unmixed race, and some of the most distinguished, the Greeks for instance, were mongrels.

Without going back so far as the Danish, Saxon and Norman invasions, we have been enriched by alien mixtures in comparatively recent times, by Huguenots after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes and by Spaniards dumped on our shores from the wreck of the Armada. In parts of our south-west coast traces of Spanish ancestry are very visible in some of the local families.

The next blending will be from Poland. Mme Olga Malkowsh, founder of the Polish Girl Guide movement, of whose escape from Poland I wrote a few weeks ago, is preparing to start a school for Polish refugee children in Devonshire. There are several here already; others are being sent from Rumania, Hungary and, if possible, Lithuania. Practically all of them are orphans and thus there seems little doubt but that they will grow up to regard England as their home and will find work and marry and settle down here, and so add a new ingredient to that curious incomprehensible conglomeration which we call Anglo-Saxon.

* * *

"Where My Caravan—"

Some time ago I wrote about two girls, a Mrs. Lucas and a Miss Metcalf, who decided to live, at any rate for the summer months, in a caravan. They bought one from a gipsy for £10 and a mare named Darling for £12.10s. and started off. Now, according to the "Evening Standard," they have found the life so charming that they mean to stick to it.

At the beginning they were so ignorant that they did not know that if Darling fell down, they must sit on her head while unhitching the traces. They also took with them numbers of books for the long leisurely hours they expected, but every moment is filled and the books remain unread.

Of course they spoiled Darling. Farmers who saw them helping to push the caravan uphill told them they would end by pulling the vehicle themselves while Darling walked behind. It actually happened on a hill near Wells which Darling flatly refused to descend. So the ladies hired some men who helped to roll the caravan down the hill while Darling walked behind.

After that they bought her some india-rubber shoes for use on hills.

The charm of this sort of life is easily imagined. How perfectly it is depicted in Stevenson's "Travels with a Donkey" and in Locke's "The Golden Journey of Mr. Paradine." But the word "golden" should put us on guard. Mr. Paradine plainly had golden weather. Stevenson could sleep out of doors at least two nights in his flea-bag. Even so, have you ever tried sleeping on Mother Earth with as much as a mattress between you and her? You have no idea how stony she is. And what about the north-west wind? Can the cracks in the caravan ever be puttied up enough to keep it out? And would the caravan be big enough to hold Darling too? She would never stay out on nights like these even if one could be hard-hearted enough to suggest it.

* * *

Sweet Singers

The carol singers came tonight. I had been angrily detained in London till late, but when I heard that they had come and gone I thought better of the way destiny had used me. At the Queen's Hall next week, a professional company of carol singers are going to perform. But one knows that they will sing all the carols that one has never heard (translations no doubt of Guido Quinicelli or Re Tuso of Sicily set to music in the Doric mode with an accompaniment of lutes, theorbos and marine trumpets). Our village carol singers give us "God rest you, merry gentlemen" and "Wenceslas," but their rendering is—well, not Queen's Hall.

Yet one should sympathize with them. Like everything else nowadays, they are the sport of an official control. They may sing, but they must not carry a lantern, which violates the black-out. Nor must they ring handbells, an occasional variant of their entertainment, because it infringes the "Control of Noise Order." So God rest you merry gentlemen indeed.

* * *

Birthday Suits

I see that London's nudist colony is planning a four-days' spree at Christmas in the clubhouse of the National Sun and Air Association at Cricklewood. According to the secretary, Mrs. Marion Lili, interviewed by the "News-Chronicle," about 150 nudists will take part. Mrs. Lili's two daughters, aged 17 and 14, are to be hostesses.

Wrist watches, necklaces and bangles may be worn. Otherwise the only covering allowed will be carnival caps.

I notice, again thinking of the north-west wind, that the party is to be held in the clubhouse. But would you not think the war should have killed this sort of tomfoolery?

B. W. A.

Monday, Jan. 29.—Badminton.

Tuesday, Jan. 30.—Hospital Aid Department 9 to noon.

Wednesday, Jan. 31.—Red Cross Work 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. Knitting 9.30 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. and 4.45 to 6 p.m.

Thursday, Feb. 1.—Musical and Dramatic Section Committee Meeting 10 a.m. at 677 Rue Bourgeat. Red Cross Work at 1288 Bubbling Well Road 9 to noon.

Friday, Feb. 2.—Badminton. Red Cross Work at 1288 Bubbling Well Road 9 to noon.

Saturday, Feb. 3.—Badminton. Knitting 9.30—11.30 a.m.

The Sports Section are holding a tournament on Monday, February 5, the entrance fee being $1 not including tea. Members of the Section wishing to enter should advise the Section Secretary before Friday, February 2.

The following Sections have arranged for their Annual Meetings up to date:—

Social Service Board on Monday, February 5.

Sports Section on Monday, February 12.

Musical and Dramatic Section on Thursday, February 22.

Chairmen of Sections should arrange for their meetings at an early date and should send in their Annual Reports to the Office as soon as possible.

Birmingham Bus Conductors Gone To War

But the girls they left behind them are carrying on. Shown in the photograph is a class for women bus conductors. The lady in the uniform is Mrs. Molly Ashton, wife of a survivor of the aircraft carrier Courageous.

Mutton As Ham

By The Home Cook

In the old days mutton-hams were not only among the home-produced delicacies of the farmhouse, but reached the markets and the provision shops.

A fresh leg of mutton, somewhat short and thick and weighing say, 12 lb., is chosen and cut into the form of ham. The pickling mixture, composed of ½ lb of bay salt, ½ lb of brown sugar and 1 oz of saltpetre, is prepared, made hot in a saucepan, and then rubbed into the mutton, which should be put in a deep earthenware dish.

The "ham" must be turned every day for four days and the pickle rubbed in very thoroughly. Another 2 oz of common salt should be added on the fifth day and the daily process of turning and rubbing followed for 12 days.

Then drain, wipe dry, rub with dry salt and hang in wood smoke.

These "hams," which will keep for months, are usually roasted or boiled—they should be soaked first—but they are also cut after the way of ordinary ham, and the slices fried with eggs.

Cotton gloves should be worn when silver is being polished. They reduce the work by preventing finger-marks, and they protect the hands.

A. W. C.

A bridge and mahjongg tea will be held at the Club rooms on Tuesday, January 30, at 3 p.m.

On February 6, under the auspices of the Home Economics Department, there will be a demonstration of the use of native food at 11 a.m., followed by a tiffin.

On February 13, there will be the usual 4 o'clock tea followed at 4.45 p.m. by a musical programme. Mrs. T. Renner will present Mme Ibalya-Fehr-Slatousky, concert pianist, and Mme. Mandar Adlar, violinist.

On February 20, following the usual tea at 4 p.m., Mrs. Bruce Smith will review Pearl Buck's book: "All Men Are Brothers."

The programme for the month will close with the regular monthly bridge and mahjong tea at 3 p.m. on February 27.

First U. S. Woman Flying Instructor

Pictured as she climbed aboard a plane is Evelyn Hudson, America's first woman Government flying instructress. Holder of 33 light plane endurance tests for men and women, Miss Hudson recently took over the job of training the co-eds of Pasadena Junior College under the Civil Aeronautics Programme. She has over 1,000 hours in the air to her credit.

New Colours And Make-Up

Enterprise of Hartnell

London, November 10.

MAYFAIR designers have begun to reap the results of their enterprise in going out after the clients who fled, cheque book in hand, as soon as war began.

Country tours by such famous people as Victor Stiebel, Digby Morton, and Aage Thaarup—assisted by Elizabeth Arden, who has lured the women's army into her net with "Burnt Sugar" make-up (divine with khaki)—have met with encouraging enthusiasm; so much so, in fact, that they are engaging more mannequins and are off again looking for new counties to conquer. Women have begun to say "But I've nothing to wear" again, and have decided that, war or no war, they won't stifle their clothes interest.

In short, Victor Stiebel's campaign against the "slackness of slacks" is succeeding, and the dress world is itself again.

Expensive Perfume and Mirrors.

It was grand to find Norman Hartnell's impressive dress house in Bruton Street just as imposing as ever when I paid a call to-day. There were just as many flowers, just as many mirrors, and the same expensive perfume wafting down the green-carpeted stairs. Upstairs, tiny blonde Claire Luce (star of "Mice and Men" and of a dozen successful revues) was trying to choose between bales and bales of vivid scarlet fabrics; as bright as the incongruous poster thumb-tacked on the Hartnell green walls which read:—

Your courage,
Your cheerfulness,
Your resolution
Will bring
Us victory.

And on the second floor, Norman Hartnell himself was snowed under with sketches for his new mid-season collection, which he is showing next week, and with designs which he is working out for the E.N.S.A., whose honorary designer he is.

To Entertain the Troops.

The initials stand for Entertainments National Service Association, and "honorary designer," in this case, for someone who is not only designing decor and dresses, but who is actually giving the dresses for the whole of the first show which Leslie Henson is taking over to France to entertain the expeditionary forces.

It is to be a Pierrot and Pierrette show, which sounds conventional enough to dress, but Norman Hartnell has given it something different by dressing his Pierrettes in adorable fluffy frocks with heart-shaped bodices made of cerise velvet and full short skirts—rather like a ballerina's tutu—made of layers and layers of pale blue tulle; his Pierrots in pale blue faille barmen's jackets and cerise velvet trousers.

Reopened in Paris.

Molyneux—ensconced in grandeur in his newly re-fronted pale pink house in Grosvenor Street—goes up top because he was the first great designer to reopen in Paris. He is to show the same collection here next week.

Modestly, Peter Russell calls his new collection "a simple war-time collection," and then proceeds to down all competitors with designs which combine an appreciation of changed conditions with a campaign against drabness and uniformity.

No evening frocks—certainly not—but instead, Peter Russell shows a series of short lamé frocks designed for thé dansants, which are being revived again, and restaurant dining. Decolleté in front, they are quite high at the back, and are in the usual walking length, but made in the most exciting glittering fabrics Peter Russell can find. A mink coat, or a mink cape at the very least, is their complement.

Economy Frocks.

Being practical as well, he appeals to the women who have been hit by income tax with what he calls "economy frocks." The economy comes in because these gay wool frocks have two belts—a narrow plain one for mornings and a bright striped silk cummerbund for afternoons.

Warm reds persist throughout the collections. Paquin—who are carrying on in both Paris and London—love holly berry reds and holly leaf greens; Jacques Heim, who is getting ready to reopen in Paris, is using a great deal of Chinese red, and Elizabeth Arden's "Stop Red" shines through every collection like a traffic light.

Then there is a new terra cotta, which looks like very creamy tomato soup, and which is known as "burnt orange." Digby Morton uses this for a tailored frock with matching jacket striped in yellow. His colours are warm and glowing, and his Shetland wool fitted top coat, lined with material to match the "marmalade" checked tweed dress beneath, has been such a success that you see it nearly as often as his green and cherry Women's Voluntary Services uniform.

S. W. A.

The next meeting of the Scandinavian Women's Association will take place on Thursday, February 1, at 4 p.m. in the French Club and will be followed by a lecture on Indian women by Miss Petersen.

Early Morning Te

An undergraduate in his second year at one of the older universities, uncertain whether his conscience would permit him to join the armed forces, sought shelter and guidance in the hostel of an austere religous house.

Shortly before daybreak, when his sleepless first night on a straw mattress was ending, there came a knock on his cubicle door and a loud voice declaimed, "Dominus tecum."

The unhappy guest answered: "Thanks so much, old boy. Would you just leave the tray on the mat"

The Soldier's Sweets

A correspondent on the Western Front writing on the regulations about British soldiers drinking in the estaminets in France compares their capacity for liquor with that of our soldiers in the last war. A veteran military authority says that this question is no longer so difficult as when soldiers largely owing to the bad food we gave them—drank too much at home. Now, he says, a soldier is scarcely ever—in the Household Troops never—the worse for drink, but with this abstinence has come the natural craving for sweet things and many soldiers spend quite a lot of their pocket money on chocolates and other sweet stuff.

He says that many Guardsmen spend about five shillings a week on sweets. W. S. Gilbert in his diagnosis of the Dragoons, who were all fond of toffee in "Patience," was really not so far out.

Lord Wolseley was the first big soldier to recognize the soldier's passion for sweetmeats, and to the amazement of the War Office in the Nile Expedition, in 1884, he insisted on jam and marmalade being part of the ration. There is some reason to believe that it was at his suggestion that Queen Victoria sent out her famous present to the troops in the Boer War—a brilliantly coloured tin box containing chocolates, which is still to be found in bric-à-brac shops.

Parcels to soldiers overseas should always contain a large proportion of sweetmeats. Many young soldiers indeed prefer milk to beer, and in London barracks there is always a fair proportion of soldiers who are the best customers of the morning milkman.

Synthetic Air Raid

A phase of propaganda in this war is the use of loud-speakers directed at the German lines, and vice-versa. The next move will probably be to issue all troops with cotton-wool ear-stops.

Last year a French inventor, M. Maxim Baze, approached the Defence Department with a big idea. He had made records of the sound of battle, and suggested their use in wartime to demoralize the enemy. A mock air raid, said M. Baze, could be staged in this way by sending up at night a large kite, equipped with giant speakers. These would reproduce the roar of invading planes, the bursting of bombs, and other realistic war noises.

The rest could be left to the auditors!

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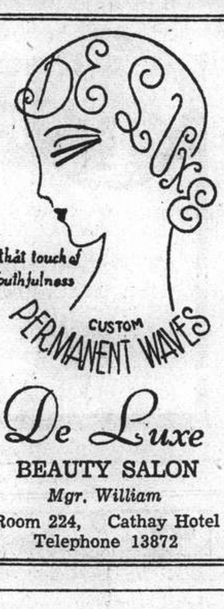

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The CATHAY LAUNDRY

THE SPORTS PAGE

Interport Football Trial Won by Probables 4-2

Weaknesses Seen in Winners' Defence; W. Ward Roboostoff McClarty Outstanding

ALTHOUGH the Probables disposed of the Possibles by a score of four to two in yesterday morning's Interport Trial at the Canidrome, they were rather unimpressive and might have been beaten by the ultimate losers. It was only the splendid goal-keeping of Willie Ward that prevented the Possibles from gaining more than two goals. The second part of the first half saw an almost continuous bombardment but he effected one save after another to give his team-mates a chance to keep ahead. The Probables opened scoring in the 5th minute when V. K. Hyui netted during a short melee. The Possibles, after several minutes of play, succeeded in beating Ward when F. Foyn sent a rising shot into the top corner of the net from a distance of about seven yards.

In the 12th minute of the second half, the Probables went ahead again as V. Roboostoff scored a losg shot from 25 yards out, catching W. Kabbert, the opposing goalie, completely off guard. Less than ten minutes later Roboostoff scored a second successive shot after receiving a timely pass from Hyui.

In the next two minutes the Possibles registered their second and last goal through H. Cochran from a pass from McClarty. The Possibles' centre-forward headed against the cross-bar in his first attempt and then followed up with another header before Willie Ward could make any effort to stop the leather from entering the net. In the last few seconds Roboostoff completed a hat trick from a beautful corner taken by Jim Ward. The blonde centre-forward headed past Kabbert to give the Probables a 2-goal margin.

Probables Settle Down

From the kick-off the Probables were quick to settle down. K. S. Suen took a prominent part in the team's offensive as he was always seen creating openings for his colleagues in the forward line. Roboostoff was closely watched by Adidi Costa and most of the attack lay on the shoulders of the three Lido vanmen. C. T. Tsao gave a good account of himself in spite of having Y. Segalen and G. Collet in his way.

From a free kick taken by Ward the ball went to Parr who headed towards the goal. Roboostoff grounded for Kabbert to make a partial clearance. The goalie fell and during a short melee Hyui broke into the scoring column.

The Probables' full-backs faield to show their usual form and were rather shaky, especialy Campbell of the Seaforths. H. C. Collaco was also not his usual self as he seemed to have difficulty in getting accustomed to the wing-half berth. Harrison, the Surreys' fullback, slowly made some improvement but that did not give the team much help as the Possibles had already gained the upper hand and were always aggressive.

McClarty Brilliant

McClarty, the Surreys' star inside-right, played brilliant football, outshing his contender, Hyui, by a big margin. He gave Foyn every support and the latter frequently streaked his way through the opposition to give Willie Ward a number of anxious moments. Jim Ward, the left-half, was kept busy and appeared to have difficulty in coping with both McClarty and Foyn. Cochran almost scored when Willie Ward made a lucky save. The goalie fisted the ball away while lying on the ground. L. Rozario had the misfortune of slamming against the cross-bar with a powerful 25-yard drive. A few minutes before half-time Parr handled right on the back line. Referee Carnell placed the ball just out of the area for a free-kick and the Probables were rather lucky to have escaped a 12-yard shot.

Opportunity Wasted

Upon the resumption the Possibles missed a golden chance to forge into the lead when Rozario failed to shoot in the goal-mouth. In the 14th minute Roboostoff beat Kabbert with a long drive and afterwards the Probables succeeded in keeping the ball in the Possibles' territory. Willie Ward was unplayed for at least ten or fifteen minutes. Karolitch was practically starved on the left flank. In the middle of the period McClarty drove a hard one which saw Willie Ward make a sensational catch.

The Possibles' full-backs, Chong and Collet, gradually weakened owing to injuries. This permitted the Probables' forwards to do almost as they liked. But a lack of understanding between Roboostoff, Hyui and Parr spoiled many fine movements started in midfield.

Following were the line-ups:—

PROBABLE XI:—W. Ward (S.M.P.); Sgt. J. Campbell (Seaforths); Cpl. W. Harrison (Surreys); H. C. Collaco (Lusit.); N. Z. Lee (Lido); J. Ward (A.S.F.); L/c. A. Parr (Surreys); V. K. Hyui (Lido); V. Roboostoff (A.S.F.); K. S. Suen (Lido); C. T. Tsao (Lido).

POSSIBLES XI:—W. Kabbert (S.F.X.); C. Collet (Fr. Fcs.); E. Choong (T.H.); Y. Segalen (A.S.F.); A. S. da Costa (Lusit.); M. Greenberg (S.F.X.); F. Foyn (S.F.X.); Bdms. H. McClarty (Surreys); H. Cochran (P.T.H.); L. Rozario (Lusit.); M. Karolitch (S.F.X.).

Selection Committee's Problem

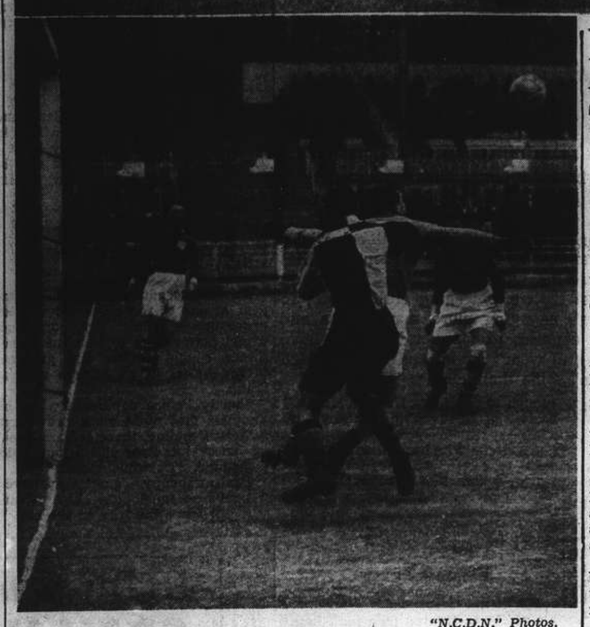
The indifferent display of some of the players on the Probables side gives the Selection Committee some very difficult problems. The defence needs at least two or three changes. G. Collet and Y. Segalen showed distinct superiority over Campbell and Collaco. The two French stars gave K. S. Suen and C. T. Tsao no earthly chance to get within scoring distance and in the whole game the two Chinese only succeeded in trying only a few shots.

Adidi Costa appeared too slow to check Roboostoff. The latter proved a real opportunist and his three goals were fairly deserved. Mayer Greenberg played well for the Possibles. He tried hard and was always on top of the high-jumping Hyui. Judging from yesterday's performance he did as well as Jim Ward, but the chance for him to be included in the Interport XI does not seem to be bright because of a lack of experience.

Tsao, Suen and Roboostoff are practically certainties. Their prospective team-mates will be McClarty and Foyn. McClarty probably played his best game yesterday. He knew what to do and there was fine understanding between Foyn, Segalen and himself.

The final team seems likely to be as follows:—

W. Ward, Harrison, Collet, J. Ward, N. Z. Lee, Segalen, C. T. Tsao, K. S. Suen, Roboostoff, McClarty, Foyn.



"N.C.D.N." Photos.

Ward Hardpressed in Interport Trial

Playing goalie in splendid fashion for the Probables in yesterday's interport trial, Willie Ward was given some anxious moments by the opposing forwards. He is seen here punching the ball away from L. Rozario with Karolitch standing by on the right. McClarty who played a fine game, is seen in the background towards the stands while H. Collaco is on the right. In the lower picture Ward is being attacked by H. Cochran with Harrison on the extreme left.

Shouting Soccer Player Warned

Yelling of Encouragement Frowned Upon; Racing at Home Being Resumed

London, Jan. 5.

Is a soccer player offending against the laws of the game if he shouts encouraging words to fellow members of the team? According to the ethics of a Scottish referee a player has no right to do this. In a match at Hampden Park Hall the Ayr United goalkeeper, who had been defeated five times by Queen's Park, shouted to his colleagues with such good effect that they scored four goals and nearly drew. For this vocal encouragement he was cautioned by the referee and, in spite of hall's appeal, the referee's decision has been upheld at a higher court. In future this modern Stentor must learn the gentle art of the bookmaker on the racecourse and tic tac to his pals. Some critics urge that the Ayr forwards should have cautioned Hall for losing five goals, but that is another story.

Trouble Breaks Out

There is trouble in the Scottish soccer camp. A second Cup tournament is proposed by the League, on top of the F.A.'s decision to stage a competition in the late spring. This week the League decided to call a meeting of the 32 clubs in order to discuss holding a knockout contest confined to themselves. The League were upset when the Scottish F.A.'s plan was announced, for they themselves had been discussing a similar scheme and resented having the F.A. steal a march on them. They accused the Association of discourtesy in not consulting them. And by their decision appear determined to show the F.A., that it is not entirely master in these matters. What decision will be reached at the forthcoming meeting is dependent on the strength of the "lobbying" that goes on both sides during the next week or two.

Public Regret

Among the football public it will be generally regretted that such lack of harmony should exist between the ruling bodies at a period when football in Scotland is definitely on the upgrade. This dissension was further emphasized at this week's meeting by complaints that the League were not consulted in the matter of the venue of the Celtic-Rangers New Year's Day match being changed to Ibrox.

Racing Resumed

Racing under National Hunt Rules was resumed at Windsor on Boxing Day, after a break of more than a week. There was a very large attendance of visitors, one of the largest if indeed not quite the largest ever seen at a Windsor jumping meeting. The going was very dead after the recent frost and mist. Runners, however, were plentiful and the afternoon's racing was most interesting and enjoyable in spite of a cold and damp afternoon.

The career of the brilliant steeplechaser Macaulay received another serious check, when he fell lame while running for the Herne the Hunter Steeplechase. It was the same trouble which prevented him from running for the Cheltenham Gold Cup or the Grand National last March. He started favourite, but never took a prominent position, and finished unplaced. The race was won by a 20 to 1 chance. Symaethis, who was only fourth at the last fence.

Hunt Season

Apart from the Liverpool spring meeting, with its Grand National the National Hunt season will probably end at Manchester on Easter Monday, March 25. The present intention apparently, is not to arrange any other jumping fixtures which would clash with flat-racing. Manchester's usual Easter meeting under National Hunt rules will probably be of two days, beginning on Saturday, March 23.

Polish Champion Safe

Mlle. Jedrzejowska, tennis champion of Poland and well known at Wimbledon, is now at Warsaw and working as a waitress. She was in Warsaw when it was bombed and shelled by the Germans and her friends in other countries were anxious for her safety.

Soccer Results Here At a Glance

Following were the results of the football games played in Shanghai during the past week-end:—

INTERPORT TRIAL

Probables 4, Possibles 2

RESERVE DIVISION

P.T.H. 3, A.S.F. 2
Surreys 2, Lido 0
Seaforths 4, S.R.C. 1
S.F.X. 5, Tung Hwa 2

SECOND DIVISION

Area Details 4, Rowing Club 1

THIRD DIVISION

Russian Club 10, Tung Wen 1
Betar 1, Judeans 0
Three Cultures 11, Oarsmen 0
R.A.M.C. 3, Old Westonians 1
Xaverians 3, Hotspurs 2

TSZ LING CUP 3RD RD.

Italian Navy 9, Ching Hwa 1

Kho Sin-kie Married

London, Jan. 26.

Mr. Kho Sin-kie, the Chinese Davis Cup player, was married at the Kensington Register Office today to Miss Jane Margaret Gordon-Balfour. She is 20 years old.

He is a well-known lawn tennis player, having competed in most of the major tournaments in Europe in recent years. In 1938, he accomplished the commendable feat of winning the British Hardcourt Open Singles Championship at Bournemouth, becoming the first Chinese to win a major tennis title abroad.

His home is in Java.—Havas.

Results of English Regional Soccer

Majority of Contests Postponed

London, Jan. 28.

All matches in the Midland, East Midland, Western, North-Eastern and the Scottish Western Divisions of the Regional League yesterday were postponed.

In the other Divisions, several matches were played and their results were as follows:—

SOUTH A

Clapton Orient 1, Millwall 2

SOUTH B

Bournemouth 2, Brentford 2
Portsmouth 5, Brighton 1

NORTH-WESTERN

Barrow 1, Oldham 2 (when abandoned)

SOUTH-WESTERN

Swansea Town 2, Bristol Rovers 2
Torquay United 1, Plymouth Argyle 0
Bristol City *v.* Cardiff City postponed.
Newport County *v.* Swindon Town postponed.

SCOTTISH EASTERN

Aberdeen 3, Alloa 1
All other matches were postponed.—Reuter.

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Red Cross Race Has Thrilling Finish

Jack Chaucer Comes from Behind to Win; Broken Leg for One Jockey

London, Jan. 28.

In a thrilling finish, Mr. H. L. Egan's Jack Chaucer, ridden by Jack Brogan, came from behind and won the Red Cross Steeplechase, most valuable race ever staged in Ireland, at Leopard's Town yesterday.

Sir Alexander Maguire's Sterling Duke, ridden by Hyde, was second, with Miss B. Kearn's Knockdroleen, ridden by Magee, third.

Only six of the 22 starters finished the course. All were trained in Ireland.

The winner was the favourite, paying four to one. It won by two lengths. Sterling Duke was quoted at 12 to one. It finished eight lengths ahead of Knockdroleen, an outsider at 20 to one.

The going was heavy. Eric Foley broke his leg when his mount, the well-fancied Le Cygne, fell at the first fence.

A crowd of 20,000 saw the race, constituting an Irish record. The purse was £3,000.

The following are the also rans:—

Royal Danieli (Moore), Southern Hero (Nicholson), Rockquilla (Carey), Drumlargin (O'Grady), Bally Hopeful (Bissill), Goldscleugh (Marshall), Shaun Peel (Wade), Arran Peaks (Isaac), Le Cygne (Foley), Birthgift (Alder), Swindon Glory (McNeill), Young Mischief (Murphy), Tomlin (O'Loughlin), Asthore (Pendergast), Ballyhooley (McCarthy), Clare County (Maloney), Doitagain (Lenahan), Knight of Venosas (Wilson), The Slasher (Herdman).—Reuter.

Surprise Defeat of Bromwich

Aging Jack Crawford Shows Old Wizardry to Reach Final; Quist Trounces McGrath

Sydney, Jan. 28.

JOHN Bromwich, holder, was unexpectedly eliminated in the semi-finals of the Australian lawn tennis men's singles championship here yesterday. His conqueror was the veteran Jack Crawford, who triumphed in straight sets. Playing at the top of form, and showing the wizardry that enabled him to capture the Wimbledon singles title in 1933, Crawford won by 6-4, 6-1 and 9-7. Bromwich, after a slow start which saw him play erratic tennis, was improving as the match progressed. He made a splendid rally in the third set, which went to 9-7.

Bromwich's elimination came as a great surprise in view of the fine form he had been exhibiting in recent tournaments, in which he proved invincible.

Crawford will meet Adrian Quist in the final. The latter also won in straight sets, defeating Vivian McGrath by 6-4, 10-8 and 6-3.

Quist and Bromwich, generally conceded to be the world's champion doubles combination, took the men's doubles championship in convincing fashion. They trimmed Crawford and McGrath in straight sets, by 6-3, 7-5 and 6-1.

Thelma Coyne Advances

In the semi-finals of the women's singles, Miss Thelma Coyne defeated Mrs. Hopman, wife of the Australian Davis Cup team captain, in three sets. The score was 6-4, 2-6 and 6-3.

She will meet Miss Nancye Wynne, who beat Miss Joan Hartigan by 6-0, 3-6 and 6-1. Miss Wynne showed flashes of brilliant form, winning the opening set and the final set in fine style.

Partnered by Miss Coyne, Miss Wynne captured the women's doubles championship, beating Miss Hartigan and Miss Niemeyer in two sets, 7-5 and 6-1.—Reuter.

Chunky Washerwoman Out for Golf Title

Only Real Representative Of Philippines

Manila, Jan. 27.

Miss Dominga Capati, washerwoman employed by the Calamba Sugar Estate, today was seeking her fourth consecutive Philippine Women's Open Golf Championship. She finished third in the qualifying round with a score of 90.

Miss Dominga is the only Filipina in a field of 29. All other players are American and European women. The qualifying round has pared the field down to eight.

The first regular round of the series will get underway on Monday when Miss Dominga meets Mrs. W. B. Moore, who was the qualifying medalist with a score of 87. The second round will be played Tuesday and the final on Friday.

Chunky, good-natured Dominga, who never took a golf lesson in her life and bought her clubs second-hand from her savings as a washerwoman, easily won the annual title in the past three years.—United Press.

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3. DONOSTI	3. GARATE
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Hockey Club Trounce Scots

Cole Leads Civilians to Overwhelming Victory Over Seaforths; United Successful

LED by Capt. J. R. Cole, the Shanghai Hockey Club senior team trounced the Seaforth Highlanders by a heavy score of seven goals to nothing in one of the two First Division matches on the Race Course yesterday. The civilians dominated throughout the contest and, after scoring two goals in the first half, ran away in the second with another five.

Kendall opened scoring and was followed by Cole. The Seaforths were kept on the defensive but, nevertheless, they held the margin down until after half-time when the Club players completely outplayed the soldiers.

The second half spurt was started by Cole, who netted the first two shots, thereby performing a hat trick. Innes scored the next one and was followed by Parsons. Towards the end Turner increased the margin to 7-0.

Following were the teams:—

SEAFORTHS: — Galloway, Vickers, Macfarlane, Eloyd, Aberdeen, Cunningham, McDonald, Davis, Cunningham, Wright, Morrison.

S.H.C. "A":—W. J. Silvey, J. S. Kenyon, H. A. Crickmer (Captain), D. S. Harley, M. W. Turner, B. K. Wallace, P. J. A. Innes, I. H. Kendall, J. R. Cole, J. W. Pote-Hunt, R. J. Parsons. Umpire:—R. J. Whitehead.

United Beat Details

The United Hockey Club "A" team took the measure of Area Details by four goals to nothing through the fine marksmanship of Waldman who registered all the points. In the first half he scored two times and then added another two upon the resumption.

Play was fairly close as Area Details put up stern opposition. The soldiers were handicapped by their poor finish in front of the goal. A number of chances were wasted and had they made full of the advantages the United would not have won by a 4-goal margin.

In a Second Division game the Shanghai Hockey Club "C" team defeated the Jewish Recreation Club by eight goals to five.

Canidrome Results

1—300 yd. flat.—1, Don Luiz; 2, Betty.
Also ran:—Shenkoland II, Banque Eve, Marietta, Chihli Black Dragon.
7 lengths.—Time, 17.78.
Win, $27.50. Forecast (4-1) Div. $56.10.
Place, 1st $11.50; 2nd $9.70.

2—440 yd. flat.—1, Great Wall; 2, Mad Dale.
Also ran:—Tamerlane, Swanee, Spermin Lecitin, Flying Colleen.
1½ length.—Time, 26.68.
Win, $9.60. Forecast (3-5) Div. $48.10.
Place, 1st $7.50; 2nd $10.80.
Double Event 1/2 (4-3) Div. $27.60.

3—500 yd. flat.—1, Outsider; 2, O'Brannagan.
Also ran.—Odin, Dopey, Advance Guard, Send'm Along.
A neck.—Time, 30.53.
Win, $29.70. Forecast (2-3) Div. $210.10.
Place, 1st $17.40; 2nd $16.50.
Double Event 2/3 (3-2) Div. $37.00.

4—500 yd. flat.—1, Little Moira; 2, Assurance.
Also ran:—Tip Top, Eve, Woodstock Glen, Countess Verde.
7 lengths.—Time, 30.17.
Win, $10.20. Forecast (4-2) Div. $32.90.
Place, 1st $7.40; 2nd $9.10.
Double Event 3/4 (2-4) Div. $47.30.

5—500 yd. flat.—1, Master Bill; 2, Our Fortune.
Also ran:—Sir Sewu, Moody Mask, Fresh Biscuit, Brass Hat.
1 length.—Time, 30.53.
Win, $10.20. Forecast (6-1) Div. $185.30.
Place, 1st $9.50; 2nd, $24.10.
Double Event 4/5 (4-6) Div. $11.40.

6—500 yd. flat.—1, Simple Simon; 2, Lone Tess.
Also ran:—Gleniffer, Botany Bay, Wild Jack, Bandit.
2 lengths.—Time, 30.42.
Win, $31.80. Forecast (1-5) Div. $85.30.
Place, 1st $11.90; 2nd $8.90.
Double Event 5/6 (6-1) Div. $35.90.

7—500 yd. flat.—1, Flintship; 2, Rita Dale.
Also ran:—Talgai Junior, Fire Brigade, Erin Beau, Distinction.
Short head.—Time, 30.24.
Win, $15.20. Forecast (2-5) Div $43.00.
Place, 1st $9.20; 2nd $7.80.
Double Event 6/7 (1-2) Div. $64.50.

8—500 yd. flat.—1, Our Delight; 2, Pat's Girl.
Also ran:—Mr. Hattagee, Radio, Lone Plume, Collector.
5 lengths.—Time, 29.68.
Win, $22.40. Forecast (3-1) Div. $66.60.
Place, 1st $9.10; 2nd $8.50.
Double Event 7/8 (2-3) Div. $23.80.

9—500 yd. flat.—1, Careless Beauty; 2, King Chu Bar.
Also ran:—Jackie's Lady, Creditor, Merry Mike, Pearl's Pride.
1 length.—Time, 29.94.
Win, $20.70. Forecast (5-2) Div. $54.40.
Place, 1st $9.80; 2nd $7.00.
Double Event 8/9 (3-5) Div. $40.70.

10—500 yd. flat.—1, Royal Navy; 2, Erindale.
Also ran:—Opera Eye, Monica Troy, Woodstock Ivan, Calchas.
1½ length.—Time, 29.38.
Win, $12.60. Forecast (6-4) Div. $28.20.
Place, 1st $6.10; 2nd $6.40.
Double Event 9/10 (5-6) Div. $27.80.

11—650 yd. flat.—1, Shanghai Girl; 2, Woodstock Matt.
Also ran:—Sonny Beaufort, Chihli Blue Fox, Alton Classic, Lavondale.
5 lengths.—Time, 38.62.
Win, $7.40. Forecast (4-6) Div. $49.60.
Place, 1st $5.70; 2nd $10.80.
Double Event 10/11 (6-4) Div. $6.90.
Cash Sweep:—1st Dog No. 653; 2nd Dog No. 566; 3rd Dog No. 1222.
Unplaced:—138, 1072, 457.

Shanghai Losing Marine Athletes

Many Sailing Today in Transport; Captain of Rugby Team Leaving

Leaving Shanghai yesterday morning in the U.S.S. Henderson were several United States Marines who, during the past few years, have made names for themselves in various branches of local sporting activity. Their departure will leave large gaps that will be difficult to fill.

Possibly the best known of those now en route to the States is the genial "Slug" Marvin who has contributed much to the success achieved by Marine boxers over almost a decade. His presence at the fight-programmes at the Auditorium will be missed by the general public while his timely advice and hints to budding Marine boxers will be hard to lose. Accompanying him are Billy Addis, Ski Poncavage and Nicky Neuklis, all of whom have appeared to advantage on several occasions in boxing matches in this city.

Bixler, twice captain of the Marine Rugby XV, has also gone. Possibly the best forward the Marines have ever had, his characteristic bull-like rushes that have often resulted in tries will no longer be seen. He has probably done more to foster friendship between the Marine and other local players than any other one man, his knowledge of the game and human nature standing him in good stead in this respect. Doore, too, has left. He was a promising member of the pack and in addition was about the best Marine swimmer in Shanghai.

Basketball and baseball have also suffered. Goush, Marine White guard and Marine All-Star second baseman is time expired, while Winchester, crack All-Star shortstop, basketball star and more than a useful rugger half has also left. Then there is "Fireball" Ben Fuller whose devastating pitching has so often caused consternation in the opposing camp during summer months while by no means least is still another cager, Kauffman.

Any of these players may return here some time. If they return they will be welcomed with open arms for they have done much to improve the local standard of the sport in which they indulged.

"N.C.D.N." Photo.

Possibles' Goalie at Work

W. Kabbert leaps up to catch the ball in yesterday's interport trial at the Canidrome. On the right are Segalen and C. T. Tsao.

Yunnan Jewish Home To Be Organized

Mr. Jacob Berglas, of Shanghai, Plans Settlement Scheme

New York, Jan. 28.

Mr. Jacob Berglas, Shanghai banker, explained to the press his plan first propounded last June, under which 100,000 Jewish and other refugees would be settled in Yunnan Province.

He said that he or a guarantor for stock in a co-operative bank headquartered in the United States would pay U.S.$500 for each emigrant settled in the province. Of this, U.S.$240 would provide food for two years, U.S.$60 would provide living facilities and furnishings, and U.S.$200 would go into a fund for the establishment of industries.

The colonization would be limited to persons under 60 years of age with good health, he said. He plans to form committees throughout the world to raise funds for the plan.—United Press.

25,000 Koreans Seek To Join Colours

Seoul, Jan. 28.

Seeking to join their countrymen who have distinguished themselves in action with Japanese forces on North China fronts, thousands of Koreans are applying for admission to the Volunteers' Training Institute here. Applications totalled 25,919 up to Thursday, but only 3,000 men were accepted by the institute.

Some of the volunteers wrote their applications in blood to demonstrate their patriotism.—Domei.

"N.C.D.N." Photo.

On the S.V.C. Rifle Range

Squinting down their sights are members of the Transport Company, S.V.C., who held a shoot yesterday at the S.V.C. Rifle Range.

Chinese Blamed in Mission Burning

Japanese Deny Charge That Troops Looted and Fired Lungchow Station

Destruction of the American Christian and Missionary Alliance at Lungchow, Kwangsi, in the latter part of December was "the result of Chinese incendiarism or due to the spread of a fire set to nearby houses by the Chinese," a Japanese military spokesman in Shanghai declared yesterday. He emphatically denied American allegations, contained in an official protest dated January 10, alleging that Japanese troops had looted mission property on December 21 and set fire to it on the following day.

The spokesman based his declaration on a report made by a Japanese officer who had taken part in the Japanese raid upon Chinese supply based in south-western Kwangsi during December. Large quantities of Chinese military supplies at Lungchow and at Chennankwan, on the Kwangsi-Indo China border, were destroyed by this Japanese operation, he recalled.

Protection Assured

The Japanese troops in Lungchow, the spokesman said, had shown meticulous care not to cause damage to third-party property on land as well as on water. The latter, he said, included launches and other craft on the West River. Calling at Japanese headquarters on December 23, the French consular representative in Lungchow had complimented the Japanese commander upon the strict discipline maintained by the Japanese forces. He had further requested the Japanese commander to transmit to the French authorities at Hanoi and at Hongkong a telegram reassuring them regarding the safety of French property in Lungchow, which was intact. Lives and property under French jurisdiction were also safe, the message drawn up by the French consular representative stated, the spokesman declared on the basis of the report.

Japanese vanguards reached the bridge spanning the West River south of Lungchow at about 8 o'clock in the evening of December 21, the spokesman recounted. The Chinese, who had piled combustible materials on the bridge, thereupon poured gasoline on them and set them on fire. At the time, several fires were seen raging in the town of Lungchow, which is located on the north bank of the West River, the report said, according to the spokesman.

Bridge Fire Extinguished

Japanese troops, immediately took steps to put out the fire on the bridge which was brought under control in about two hours. While engaged in extinguishing the flames, the Japanese troops were subjected to Chinese gunfire. Portions of the bridge were damaged, but after emergency repairs, a part of the Japanese troops crossed it to seize a strategically important point on the outskirts of Lungchow.

The main body of the Japanese troops camped overnight on the south bank, outside the city. Several Chinese attacks were repulsed, while fires set by plain clothes Chinese were put out during the night by the Japanese, the spokesman said.

On December 22, Japanese forces entered Lungchow to mop-up Chinese remnants. In the course of the day, Chinese supply depots were located. Beginning at noon, December 23, confiscated Chinese supplies, principally gasoline and crude oil, were destroyed by fire on the banks of the West River.

Following the occupation of Lungchow, sentries were posted before important third party property, whose location was known by means of maps and aerial photographs. As an additional protection measure, patrols toured the city to prevent any untoward events, the spokesman said. "In this manner," the spokesman quoted the report as saying," special protection was extended to all third party property with the greatest of care."

Canada Goes to Poll On March 11

Military Forces Overseas To Get Chance to Vote

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

Ottawa, Jan. 28.

It is announced that voting in the General Election will start on March 11 in all constituencies. A special returning officer is appointed to supervise voting by Canadian troops overseas, and another special officer will supervise the military vote in Canada.

All election speeches to be broadcast will be submitted to censors, in accordance with the Defence of Canada regulations.

The Prime Minister, Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King, told a press conference yesterday that all members of Canadian services who have been called up, including those under 21, will have a vote. Overseas voting will start on March 14 and will end ten days later.—Reuter.

German Representations To Vatican

Vatican City, Jan. 27.

The Reich's Ambassador to the Holy See made representations over a recent broadcast from here in which "German atrocities" in Poland were particularly mentioned, it was rumoured today in the Vatican. Havas.

Italians Fear More Food Rationing

Crowds Rush Shops to Hoard Supplies

Rome, Jan. 28.

With rationing of coffee and sugar already effective, persistent rumours that other products will also be rationed in the near future, have lead to large crowds rushing shops to buy all they can.

This serious state of affairs is preoccupying the authorities who fear that such a move by the population will precipitate an increase in prices.

Newspapers continue to affirm that national production is quite capable of assuring normal supplies, and urges the population not to hoard food supplies. "La Stampa" asserts that of all European countries, whether belligerents or not, Italy has the largest quantities of food-supplies which has enabled her to continue to export them to the extent of several milliards.

The situation in the textile industry is equally satisfactory, the same newspaper adds, and "no matter what may happen in future, Italians may rest assured that there will be food and clothing to suffice all needs."

"The German people has been eating black bred and potatoes for the past five years," writes Sig. Roberto Farinacci, Italian Minister of State and former Sceretary of the Fascist party, in the "Regime Fascista," in an endeavour to justify the rationing system.

Rationing cards, he adds, "are the basis for economic and civilian mobilization. This step is quite logical at a time when armaments are being pushed ahead at a whirling speed which at the same time aids in the indispensible organization of economic resistence. Italians will no doubt understand the measures adopted by the regime, and will accept them with the same serene virility with which soldiers mobilized for the past months are watching our frontiers."—Havas.

Americans Insisting On Referendum

Gallup Poll Shows Majority Against Snap War Decision

New York, Jan. 28.

The latest Gallop poll reveals that 60 per cent. of the American population still wants a popular referendum before an American expeditionary force is dispatched to fight abroad. This figure, compared with the previous poll taken in September last, shows an increase, for in September only 51 per cent. of the population wanted a referendum. In March last year the percentage was 61.

The strengthening of national defence does not mean that the probabilities of the United States being involved in the European conflict are greater, President Roosevelt declared today in a message to American Great War veterans. "On the contrary," he added, "the dangers of this country's participation in the war are decreased by defence preparations." He stressed that the American people may feel proud of their country's organization and of its army.—Havas.

Why Australia Entered European War

High Commissioner Broadcasts From London

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

London, Jan. 28.

Broadcasting to Australia today, the High Commissioner for Australia, Mr. S. M. Bruce, in London said: "We entered this struggle because Germany under its present Nazi rulers, having destroyed freedom, justice and decency within its own national borders, was determined by armed strength to destroy those things in other nations of the world."

Mr. Bruce said the objective of the war was "to defeat Germany and ensure that after the victory the world shall be freed from the constant fear of aggression." The peace to follow the victory, he declared, must be "based on securtiy for all peoples, on equity between nations, and on social justice between all classes."

Mr. Bruce added: "It will be an optimistic folly to imagine that these ends can be accomplished without great endeavour, without men being prepared to adjust their minds to the changes in international national life that will be necessary."—Reuter.

Philippine Strike Settled

Manila, Jan. 28.

The Pampanga general strike was settled yesterday as a result of a conference between President Manuel Quezon and Socialist leaders of the strike. The Socialists announced that they had called off the strike because they had decided to "resort to legal courses" for seeking the fulfillment of their demands.—United Press.

Prince Saionji Writes His Memoires

Aged Genro Suffering from Bronchitis

Tokyo, Jan. 28.

Prince Kimmouchi Saionji's condition was reported to be not serious by Dr. Kinnosuke Miura, professor emeritus at Tokyo Imperial University. The physician said the 90-year-old statesman, last of the "genro," was suffering from bronchitis. His temperature was 99.68 degrees, pulse beat 75 and respiration 22, the physician said. Anxiety was being felt by the family, he said, because of the advanced age of the Prince. The Prince became ill last Sunday.

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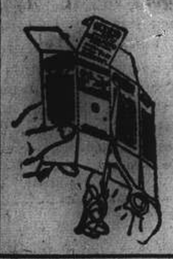

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ENGAGEMENT

MORDECAI—MANN.—The engagement is announced between Mr. E. J. MORDECAI, son of J. Mordecai and ULLA MANN, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Mann, on January 28, 1940.

DEATH

LACEY.—On Sunday, January 28, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, BERYL BEDA LACEY, aged 43, beloved wife of Norman Harold Lacey. Funeral arrangements will be announced later. 10510

IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL

RICKSHAW RENTALS

The question as to whether the increases, granted to rickshaw owners for the daily rental of their vehicles, and the permission to pullers to charge a minimum of 10 cents instead of the former eight, are satisfactory or not, can only be ascertained after a close examination of the prevailing conditions, and a full realization of their effect upon the daily lives of a very important section of the community, namely, the public, which travels by public rickshaw. The Municipal Council appears to have been considerably impressed by the owners' claim that increased cost of materials makes their rickshaws more expensive. There is something to be said for their contention, but there is a grave possibility that too much weight has been given to it. With a rickshaw costing $100 and let out at a daily rental of 77 cents as hitherto, it is a matter of simple arithmetic to arrive at the conclusion that a rickshaw pays for itself in the short period of approximately 130 days. Costing $145, and being hired out at 83 cents per diem, the same vehicle pays for itself in 174 days, after which except for maintenance, the cost of which judging from the condition of Shanghai's public rickshaws cannot possibly be great, the vehicle is a source of daily profit for a by no means inconsiderable number of years. The value of the rickshaw owner's investment may more readily be realized when it is understood that, under the old rates of charging, 177 per cent. per annum profit is made during the first year on the original investment of $100 and, on the charges which have now been improved, approximately 107 per cent. For the second and succeeding years the profits are 277 and 207 per cent. respectively. The owners, it must be remembered, have already received the cost of their original investment back. From these figures it is apparent that the hiring of rickshaws to the pullers is a highly lucrative business, and that there is not as yet much reason for shedding tears over the increased costs of which the rickshaw owners appear to have made so convincing a case before the Municipal Council.

These increased costs can comfortably be borne by the owners without any very great sacrifice when the total life of the rickshaw is taken into consideration, and there is, from this point of view, very little reason why the increase to them should have been granted. On the face of it the permission to the pullers to charge a minimum fee increased by twenty-five per cent. would seem satisfactory, but it may be doubted whether this does in fact cover the increased cost of living for them, and, what is even more important, whether it does in fact lead to any real increase in income to them. It may be safely said that if indeed this alteration does mean remuneration for his labours it does not entirely meet the puller's needs, but there is a very grave danger that this increase may involve a diminution of his daily income, because of would-be fares' reluctance to pay, higher charges. It may readily be admitted that so far as foreigners are concerned the increase makes no difference one way or the other because most of them already pay more than the minimum charges. That, however, is not true of the Chinese fares, who form by far the greater proportion of the pullers' clients. That extra two cents will make all the difference between whether many Chinese avail themselves of the pullers' services, or not, for substantial numbers will prefer to walk rather than lay out the additional sum. There is every reason to believe then that the increase of the minimum charge will not only not benefit the rickshaw puller, but work very considerably to his disadvantage, or, obliging him still to dicker with his fares, leave him precisely where he was before. Added to all this is the lamentable condition of the small currency question, by reason of which many people who would normally be riding in rickshaws do not do so because of the shortage of means wherewith to pay the fares. It may be safely said that the connection between the small currency question and the use of various types of public conveyance is so close and important that no real solution of such questions as these increases can possibly be reached without some form of currency reform.

It is not difficult to see why this is so. Small currency being only obtainable at a premium it follows that in fact the fare paying a ten cent note as the puller's minimum charge does in fact pay more, and the familiar old law of diminishing returns coming into operation the condition of the rickshaw puller can only be expected to become worse. Obviously the present profiteering on small currency notes will have to be stopped if any real benefit is to accrue to the rickshaw puller. That is only one case in point. It must surely be realized that these premia constitute a grievous tax on all the tremendous amount of small trade which is inevitable in a land where the standard of living is so low. For this reason it is suggested that in the changes which the Municipal Council have sanctioned no real attempt has been made to solve the very serious problem with which the International Settlement is now faced, and which may become even more serious as time passes. Indeed it is contended that in some reform of the small currency system is to be found a solution of many of the evils which beset the under-privileged classes, and that a bold, statesmanlike handling of the situation is the only manner in which adequate relief can be obtained. There can be no sympathy with the rickshaw owner. The figures quoted above clearly indicate that he is being still too generously dealt with, and that he is being permitted to batten on the industriousness of a very inarticulate and deserving class of man. It would have been preferable if the Council had commenced to tackle this question from its more obvious aspects. A scheme has been put forward in this column whereby the present unfortunate state of the small currency matter could be easily adjusted with enormous benefit to those people who must inevitably suffer increasingly if no reform is made. Not one convincing argument has been put forward as to why it should not be done, and it may reasonably be argued that the sooner it is put into operation the better will it be all round. The peace and good order of the Settlement may in the long run completely depend upon it, and that raises the question of the Council's responsibility which cannot lightly be disregarded.

Mr. Churchill's Speech

Mr. Winston Churchill's speeches appear to improve each time he makes one, and the remark made in the United States, that as an orator he was worth at least a couple of divisions to Great Britain, is being amply justified. That accounts for the great hatred in which he is held by the Germans, for not only is he a great speaker, but a fearless one withal. The speech at the Free Trade Hall at Manchester on Saturday is no exception, and not only does he flay the Germans for their horrible treatment of the Czechs and Poles but he places the facts of war fairly and squarely before the people of Great Britain. The Allies would have nothing different from the treatment meted out to the nations which Germany has subjugated to expect in the unlikely event of their being defeated, and it is imperative to make sure that victory shall be theirs and that the brutality and ruthlessness to which conquered peoples are now being subjected by the Germans shall never be inflicted upon them. Mr. Churchill leaves unanswered the question why Germany has not already bombed Allied cities and towns. There may indeed be several, for it is apparent that it is because of no false sense of decency that the Nazis have not sown death and destruction in Britain and France. The most likely answer is that they refrain from doing so because of fear of reprisals. Now that war has broken out the Reich is not faced by comparatively helpless nations, but by two which are well equipped and thoroughly well prepared to give Germany just as good as they get. Indeed it may be safely contended that the moment Germany does open up with air-raids on the Allies the already mounting desperation of the Germans will have reached its apogee. It will be an acknowledgment of that fact, and of Nazi readiness to go down in a welter of destruction. German propaganda professes to make much of the fact that during the meeting there were some manifestations of opposition in the shape of booing, etc. That is merely a demonstration of that freedom of political thought and individual liberty for which the Allies are fighting, and which is denied the Germans themselves and the unfortunate people trodden down under the jackboot of frightfulness. Great Britain has not yet descended to the concentration camp for the suppression of individual liberties, and it is to be hoped never will.

Finns Fight On

There has been no faltering in the magnificent resistance which the Finns have consistently put up against Soviet Russia's invasion of their territory. The attempt with large masses of troops to turn the Mannerheim Line has up to the present met with no success whatever, and the Finns, by tactics suitable to the terrain, and the genius of the people, have been able to hold on to positions which ordinarily would have been expected to collapse under the enormous pressure of men, and material launched against them. The large Russian force which has been surrounded by the Finns for some days past received another severe blow when a supply column of 400 cars was destroyed by the Finns, depriving them of much wanted supplies, and obliging them to depend on the small quantities of food and material which can be dropped to them by parachute. There is every possibility that in the not too distant future this body of Russians will be forced to surrender, for short of food and other material, they are enduring hardships which it would be difficult to parallel. The conferring of decorations upon Red soldiers for their "good conduct" at the Finnish front is to be regarded purely as a domestic propaganda stunt designed to convey the impression to the masses in Russia that all is well in this campaign against Finland, and that, far from being defeated, the Soviet arms are securing victories. There have from time to time been reports that very considerable anxiety has been betrayed by the people of Leningrad and Moscow over the way in which the campaign has been going. It has not proved to be the walk-over that M. Stalin apparently fancied it would be, and for the comparatively slight advances which they have made into Finnish territory the Russians have been forced to pay most heavily. That is most unlikely to make the Soviet Government change its policy, for it is now so deeply committed that the loss of prestige attendant upon admission of defeat would be so great that there is a possibility of the whole governmental structure toppling in such an event. Abroad that prestige has already been lost, and the much vaunted Russian military machine shown to be the poor tool it was never believed it could possibly be. The glowing stories of Soviet discipline, efficiency and strategy with which the world was fed in recent years have been proved to be myths, and even Herr Hitler and his accomplices must wonder how much they have gained by their betrayal of the Anti-Komintern Pact.

A COUNTRY DIARY

Weihaiwei, Jan. 14.—*Balbus muram aedificabat* is a Latin tag which almost every child has quoted to display his budding knowledge and I remember that I always pictured Balbus (the Stammerer) toiling single-handed at his task, and little thought when later knowledge came, that I would one day see a man actually build a wall with his own two hands and no other implement than a farmer's hoe to dig up the rocks. But that is precisely what I have seen during the past month as I walked along a narrow hill-path close to my house. This Balbus is a local farmer who has taken to growing apples and during the past few weeks he has with single-handed toil built a strong "dry wall" a hundred feet long; no mortar is used and each rock and stone has to be carefully selected and placed so that the whole stands firmly against any weather: further up the hill he is now building another wall and on the levelled soil between these he is planting his trees. These trees consist only of a single twig of which about 18 inches appears above a conical mound of soil, so I have been making enquiries as to how these patient "pomologists" acquire their stock. It seems that, lacking any suitable wild stock on which to graft their twigs, they first plant apple seeds which, as everybody knows, produce trees which seldom if ever run true to type: after two or three years the roots are strong enough to use, and on to these they graft selected twigs taken from imported trees (probably some of mine—and I rather hope they are!): these are planted in winter and piled up with earth to keep them warm; then in the springtime when the sun shines warmly again the earth-mound is removed . . . the sap runs into the new stock and, lo and behold, the farmer has an "imported apple tree" which may bear him crops four or five years hence. If this is not true patience I would like to know what is . . . and I take off my hat to Balbus the wall-builder.

IN PARENTHESIS

Seasoned

BOY (reading from newspaper): "What does it mean here by 'seasoned troops,' dad?"

Dad: "Well, it means mustered by the officers and peppered by the enemy."

* * *

Greatness

FIRST Recruit: Some achieve greatness, others have greatness thrust upon them.

Second Recruit: You're telling me. I'm wearing Army boots, too

* * *

Gad, Ma'am!

ON a Manchester bus two very genteel woman were discussing the war.

"Of course," said one, "you don't know where you are with these Nazi ruffians. Now, the Kaiser was at least a gentleman."

* * *

Repertoire

AT the camp concert it was Sandy's turn to give a bagpipes solo.

He did so, and when the applause had died down a voice from the back shouted, "Give us 'Annie Laurie' now, Sandy"

Plaintively, Sandy answered, "What, all over again?"

* * *

Too Many Turns

"AND how do you like life in the Navy?" a young cadet was asked. "Quite a few turns to get used to, aren't there?"

"You're right," was the answer. "At night you turn in, and just as you are about to turn over somebody turns up, and shouts, 'Turn out.'"

* * *

Private Blackout

DURING a night A.R.P. rehearsal one of our ambulance drivers returned to our warden's post with a badly cut head and face.

"What's happened to you, for goodness' sake?" we asked him.

"Oh, well!" he moaned, "I ran into one of those blinking shadow factories."

* * *

He Kept Cool

A YOUNG man strolled into the local shelter after all had setted down.

"I stayed behind to change my tie," he explained. "These warnings aren't going to get me all of a flurry."

"Of course not," someone replied, "but haven't you forgotten your trousers?"

* * *

At the Front

A SERGEANT in a native regiment ordered a newly-arrived private to go into a dugout and clear out any enemy soldiers that might be there.

The negro blanched a bit, made ready to enter, and said to his comrades, "Ef yo' sees three or four men cum runnin' out of dat hole, don't shoot de first one."

* * *

Business First

Two Scots who were partners in business joined the Balloon Barrage.

Sending the balloon up for the first time, one was unfortunately entangled and carried into the air.

As he shot upwards, his partner shouted: "Sandy, Sandy—scatter some of our business cards"

* * *

Camouflage

A CHILD had been playing in the garden, and he went into the house with his face and hands covered with mud.

"Go upstairs and wash yourself immediately," his mother said.

He looked very serious and said: "No, mum, I mustn't wash it off. Don't you know I'm camouflaged?"

* * *

In the Middle

THE cricketer was very disgruntled, and was working off his annoyance by some very strong criticism of his captain.

"What can you make of a captain like that?" he demanded. "Goes and alters his batting order and sends me in right in the middle of a hat trick!"

* * *

Heavenly Harp

CPL. F. Newton, of the R.A.F., stationed with the balloon barrage in the North, writes about an argument he overhead. The question was: How high could a balloon go? After a heated argument, the men turned to a N.C.O. and asked him to settle the point.

"I cannot tell you exactly how high they can go," he said. "But the other day when I hauled one down I found a harp entangled in the rigging."

* * *

Sympathy

A NEW recruit wanted a week-end leave to see his wife and newborn baby.

The old sergeant-major looked at him and told him that he had one glass eye, and if he could tell him which it was he could have his leave.

"It's the right one, sir," said the new recruit. "Correct," said the sergeant major. "How did you know?"

"More sympathy in it, sir," answered the recruit.

* * *

Home Fires

THROUGH the darkness the warden plodded on his rounds.

Suddenly he realized he had lost himself. But there was a gleam of light in the darkness, from a house across the street.

He groped his way over and knocked on the door. It was opened by some invisible person.

"One of your bedroom lights is showing," he said sternly. "Please put it out, and..."

A voice he knew interrupted him. "Come in and put it out yourself, idiot. You left it on."

* * *

Humorist Too Smart

WALKING in a deserted part of the town one night, Samuel Foote was accosted by a stranger who asked the way to Newgate Prison.

"My dear sir," replied the humorist, "you have only to rob the first man you meet and you will find your way there easily enough."

Without a moment's hesitation the stranger pulled out a pistol and held it to Foote's head.

"My witty fellow," he said, "if you don't hand over instantly your watch and money I will blow out your clever brains."

Foote did so, having to admit that for once the joke was on him.

THE WEATHER

Temperature near Holy Trinity Cathedral Shanghai 24 hours ending 7 p.m.:—

Yesterday	Min.	28.0	Max.	39.0
Same date, 1939	Min.	37.5	Max.	50.0

Rainfall .10

Temperature at Siccawei:—

Yesterday	Min.	26.6	Max.	39.7
Same date, 1939	Min.	36.3	Max.	55.8

Siccawei's Report

State on the morning of the 27th:—Siberian anticyclone over China, spreading eastward. Strong monsoon along the China Coast. Fine and very cold weather in China.

State on the morning of the 28th:—Cloudy and cold weather. East-north-easterly winds. Normal and falling pressure.

Probabilities, 4.30 p.m. yesterday:—Fine, cloudy and cold weather with variable winds around Shantung. Overcast with sleet, rain or mist and cyclonic circulation over our regions and the Eastern Sea, owing to a depression passing east-north-eastward.—Siccawei Observatory.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Salvation Army (Rice Van)

Anonymous	$100
J. D. C.	50
Figueiredo's School	15
A. Berlin	12
W. D. Brown	5
Florence Nance	100

I. C. Milk

Berthold Rosenberg.	$5

I. C. School

Rev. C. F. McRae	$50

Mr. Churchill Exposes German Oppression

Czech and Polish Nations Ravaged; Nazi Reich Weaker Than Kaiser's Germany; Allies Stronger; Remarkable Unity of British People Stressed

London, Jan. 28.

ADDRESSING a huge assembly at the Free Trade Hall in Manchester yesterday, the First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. Winston Churchill, said Britain had been at war for five months against the world's greatest military and air power. "When the War began, most of us expected that soon our cities would be torn and charred, and few would have dared to plan for the end of January such a splendid gathering as "this," he declared.

"There is nothing more remarkable in our long history than the willingness to encounter the unknown and face whatever is coming than was shown in September by the whole mass of our people. There never was a war into which a people entered with such united conviction.

"Hitherto, the war has fallen almost solely upon the Navy and those parts of the Air Force which give the Navy invaluable help. I think you will agree that hitherto the Navy has not failed the nation.

"We shall pay a relentless toll for the mastery of the seas. So far, marked success has attended our naval effort.

"German trade and shipping have been driven or sunk from the seas. German imports of vital war materials are decisively curtailed. German exports are practically cut off. The volume of our imports and exports, checked by the change from peace to war, is now steadily increasing."

Need to Conserve Resources

"We are now embarking," Mr. Churchill continued, "on a widespread rationing scheme because we wish to save every ton of imports to increase the output of munitions and extend the export trade, thus gaining foreign credits with which to buy more munitions so that the whole life and energy of the British nation and Empire and of the Allies, to the last ounce, may be directed to the task.

"Room must be found for all men and women, old and young, to serve. We must grow more food and accommodate ourselves to eating the kind of food we can grow.

"Many people will ask why we have not been attacked from the air. I wonder whether the Germans are saving up some orgy of frightfulness which will soon come upon us, or it is because so far they have not dared?"

Mr. Churchill then painted a vivid picture of sufferings which he said had been inflicted upon the Poles and the Czechs by the Nazis.

Nazi Oppression Described

"Look at what Nazi Germany inflicts upon the peoples she has subjugated," he asked his listeners. "The German invaders pursued with every method of oppression their intention to destroy the Czech nation. Students are shot by the scores and tormented in concentration camps by the thousands. All Czech universities are closed, clinics, laboratories and libraries pillaged or destroyed. Two thousand periodicals and newspapers are suppressed. Prominent men are herded into concentration camps. Lands are plundered. A hundred thousand Czech workmen are led into slavery in Germany.

"But everything that happens to the Czechs," Mr. Churchill went on, "pales by comparison with the atrocities perpetrated upon the Poles. First, the Germans tried to cow the population by shooting individuals at random, but later, they become more discriminating and made a careful search for leaders, nobles, land-owners, priests and prominent workers.

"It is estimated that upwards of 16,000 intellectuals and leaders are shot. Horrible mass executions are of frequent occurrence. At one place, 13,000 Polish students were butchered, some only twelve or thirteen years old. Torture has been used. Famine stalks the country.

"From these shameful records, we can judge what our fate will be if we fall into their clutches."

Allies Consolidate Strength

"Certainly it is not from a false sense of delicacy nor love and kindness that we have not been attacked. Ought we to have begun, and instead of dropping leaflets, dropped bombs?"

He said he was convinced that British policy had been right. The Allies had striven hard to make the most of the time and preparation that had been gained and no doubt an enormous advance had been made both in the protection of the civilian population and the punishment which would be inflicted upon raiders.

"Germany," Mr. Churchill continued, "has been going for three years at a full war-time pace, and

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Allies Prepared for Military Move

Mr. Churchill Reveals Prospect of Initiative To Follow Up Blockade

London, Jan. 27.

When Mr. Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, said today that he hoped the day would soon come when Hitler would be wondering on which occasion he would be struck next, it was the first time a British statesman announced that the war of expectancy would soon be over.

He meant, foreign observers pointed out, that the present policy of the Allies which paralyzes German economic life, cannot be considered as a permanent strategy. Military offensive too, may soon play a prominent role in the action of the Allies.

A similar idea has already been expressed on a number of occasions in the past few days, by prominent British personalities. Mr. William B. Amery, former Dominions Secretary, urged Britain to pass on to the offensive and to attack Germany from the air, Mr. H. G. Wells, the noted author, hitherto a supporter of pacific ideas, went even further when he advocated the bombardment of Berlin.

Mr. Churchill explained the reasons why the Allies had remained inactive up to now as far offensive tactics are concerned. Great Britain and France, he said, had to organize their production and their means of action for war, while Germany had been ready long before the outbreak of the war. Furthermore, for moral reasons the Allies loathed to take the initiative in a war of extermination from the air.

Growing Allied Air Power

Consistent improvements in the production of the air force will now enable the Allies to attack German military objectives with efficiency. This weapon, it is added, will also be used in attacking important centres of the Reich's defences and in destroying what still exists of the Reich's foreign trade.

Furthermore, foreign observers believe, there are other means than those used in weakening Germany through an effective blockade, means which the growing armies of Great Britain and France will be able to use with ever-increasing efficacity.

It is impossible, for the time being, to consider military and geographic aspects of strategy but possibly there are more vulnerable points in the western fortifications of Germany, than may become apparent at the first glance.

With the ever increasing gain in the powers of the Allies in all respects, it is quite likely that during the next few weeks, an evolution of the situation will take place which will explain Mr. Churchill's statement that "it is time not only to show endurance but audacity as well."—Havas.

Melting Snow Hinders Infantry Operations

West Front Guns Continue Strafing Emplacements

Paris, Jan. 28.

A sudden thaw is melting masses of snow which fell in recent weeks. Patrol activity and other infantry operations have been brought practically to a standstill, but the artillery burst into more than usual activity, especially east of the Moselle River, not far from Luxembourg and east of the Vosges.

Guns in the Maginot and Siegfried lines all along the banks of the River Rhine have been strafing each other's steel and concrete casemates. Air activity has practically ceased.—Reuter.

French Loud Speakers Shelled

Berlin, Jan. 28.

German troops opened fire today against French loud speakers, which were used for the first time on the Western Front, according to the official German news agency. "The loud speakers became silent," adds the agency, "when the Germans, having heard their violent attacks against the Fuehrer, opened fire against them."—Reuter.

All Quiet on Front

Paris, Jan. 28.

"There is nothing to report from the front" states a French official communique issued last night.—Havas.

French General's Opinion

Brussels, Jan. 28.

When Germany attacks, she will do so right on the Western Front between the Rhine and Moselle rivers, and not attempt either to invade neutral countries such as Belgium, Holland, and Switzerland, or go round through Scandinavia or the Balkans, General Duval, well-known French military expert, declared in a lecture before a large audience here last night.

Method and vigour will be the main characteristics of any eventual German attack, he added, which will be supported by tanks weighing 80 or 100 tons, massive aerial offensives, and heavy artillery fire. The Germans will try to break through the Maginot Line, following which their military forces, which are lined up from the North Sea coast right to Switzerland, will be hurled through the breach in an attempt to crush the enemy.—Havas.

Karelian Front Red Offensive Deteriorating

Finn Defenders Hold Lines, Inflict Heavy Losses on Soviet Army

Helsinki, Jan. 28.

The Russian war machine began to lag north-east of Lake Ladoga yesterday despite repeated lunges at the Finnish lines.

It was reliably reported that the Red attacks were frustrated and many Russian detachments were cut up and dispersed, leaving machine-guns and automatic rifles on the field.

Artillery duels continued on the Karelian Isthmus yesterday, but there were no major attacks. The Mantse Fort on an island in the north-east corner of Lake Ladoga continued to support the Finnish land operations despite Russian efforts to silence the heavy guns. The Finns considered the results of the Russian seven-day offensive of great importance because of the Russian failure and the loss of 5,000 Red troops by death or injury.

Although bad weather reduced Red aerial activity, the Finns claimed three Russian planes were shot down yesterday.

No official statement could be obtained to support rumours here during the past two days that the Russians had retreated north of Lake Ladoga with heavy losses and that the Finns were hotly pursuing them. It was reported, however, that the Government will soon make a statement on progress in that sector.—United Press.

Finns Definitely Masters

Helsinki, Jan. 28.

Judging from last night's communique, the Finns are now definitely masters of the situation north of Lake Ladoga, where a Russian force of about 200,000 has been trying for a week to outflank the Mannerheim line. This again proves how the strategy of a comparatively small force can outwit a large one. The Russian attack has been stemmed by a number of small Finnish forces, including some of their most daring "suicide" patrols, and Soviet losses were heavy although many of their soldiers were fresh and well-equipped.

Helsinki is now keenly awaiting news on what happened to the "lost division" of Russians round Kitela. This force, numbering between three or four divisions, has been isolated by Finnish "suicide" patrols who, co-operating with the Finnish Air Force, destroyed its lines of communications in the rear. Strong Russian attacks were made in the north to divert Finnish forces holding the Russian divisions at Kitela, and it is thought some of the marooned forces eluded the Finns.

Last night's communique reports the loss of a Russian submarine in a Finnish minefield.—Reuter.

Better Red Troops in North

Stockholm, Jan. 28.

Russian troops on the northern Finnish front are reported to be of a superior type to those employed in the first days of the war. It is estimated here that 50,000 Soviet soldiers are entrenched on the Salla front. In the extreme north, the Finnish advance is reported to have slowed down recently, one reason being that Russian organization has improved since General Stern took over command of the campaign.—Reuter.

Red Supply Column Destroyed

Paris, Jan. 28.

The Finns destroyed a Soviet supply column of 400 cars not far from an area where a large Russian force has been surrounded for days, according to news reaching Paris military circles. This will be a serious blow to the trapped Red troops who appear to be relying on scanty supplies dropped by parachute.—Reuter.

Another 200 Volunteer Airmen

Rome, Jan. 28.

A further 200 volunteer airmen of various nationalities have arrived in Finland, according to a Helsinki telegram.—Reuter.

Kronstadt Bombing Confirmed

Stockholm, Jan. 28.

It has been confirmed that Kronstadt, Soviet naval fortress defending Leningrad, has been severely bombed by Finnish planes, despite all Soviet denials to the contrary, the "Stockholm Tidningen" war correspondent on the Finnish front reported today. The Finnish airmen could even see ships burning in the harbour. The correspondent said Finnish coastal batteries at Mantsi and Koivisto continue to repel all Soviet infantry attacks.—Havas.

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Nazi Press Opens Balkans Offensive As Entente Conference Date Nears

Herr Hitler Seeks Neutrality of Balkan States; German "Colonization" Programme Pursued

London, Jan. 28.

The first shots of a Nazi diplomatic offensive in the Balkans have already been fired by the German press, it is reported here. Leading articles and dispatches from Balkan correspondents are hammering away in the Nazi press at a propaganda angle.—Reuter.

Reich Wants Balkan Neutrality

Amsterdam, Jan. 26.

A high-powered "diplomatic counter-offensive" is likely to be launched by Herr Hitler in the Balkans during next week, according to neutral sources in Berlin. Instructions are reported to have been given to the German Ministers in Belgrade, Sofia, Athens and Bucharest when they were summoned to a special meeting in Berlin this week.

It is said that Herr Hitler has decided to throw all his influence into the scale at the coming conference of the Balkan Entente, with the four-fold aim of forcing Turkey to abandon friendship with Britain, countering British influence in the Balkans generally, ensuring that Balkan states remain individually neutral and maintain trade relations with Germany, and that Bulgaria enters the Balkan Entente as a safe pro-German element.—Reuter.

Paris, Jan. 27.

The Balkans Entente conference in Belgrade on February 2, will examine the problem of German-Rumanian negotiations in Bucharest, it is believed in political quarters here.

Until a few days ago, the Balkans situation was dominated by direct and indirect Italian efforts to realize anti-Soviet co-operation. Soviet reverses in Finland encouraged the Rumanians who told the Italians they would resist any Russian attack. Italy then began negotiating with Hungary for rapprochement between the Balkan States. German pressure is considerable and exerted to obtain the largest possible amount of petrol from Rumania. The plan originated by Dr. Walther Funk, President of the Reichsbank, which makes of the Balkans and particularly of Rumania, a kind of German colony with its production controlled by German technicians and directed to serve German needs, is still pursued. German leaders, it is asserted here, believed that south-eastern Europe must serve Germany to compensate partially for the loss of other sources of supplies caused by the Allied blockade. Germany is trying to harmonize her economic ambitions with Italian policy and Italy does not appear to be unwilling.—Havas.

"Sea-Going" Artillery Finds Dutch Flood Tough Going

Indicative of the difficulties the German army will experience if an invasion of Holland is attempted is this picture of Netherlands field artillery passing through an inundated section in a test of Holland's flood defences. In parts of this flood defence section, in addition to the waters, are hidden obstacles and holes designed to trap cavalry, artillery and tanks.

U.S.-Japanese Trade Relations Becomes Diplomatic Contest

Secretary of State Sits Back to Await Developments, And Offer of Guarantees by Japan

Washington, Jan. 28.

THE United States settled down with the expiration of the Japanese-American trade treaty yesterday to a long cooly calculated diplomatic contest for future American interests in the Orient as business with Japan continued as usual. Everything indicated that the Secretary of State, Mr. Cordell Hull, is content to sit back and wait to see if discrimination of American trade in China ceases, to see what sort of guarantees Japan will offer and to see whether Japan seeks trade with other nations.

Veteran observers here believe that the slow official approach to the question is based on the desire to avoid an abrupt challenge to Japan in a manner that might create disastrous economic dislocations in Japan or destroy the hope that liberal elements might obtain leadership at Tokyo. The Department of State's attitude is also based upon the belief that a slow, gradual pressure may be more effective in the long run, particularly in view of Japan's present economic status.

Many experts said that when the United States' determination is fully recognized more Japanese leaders will recognize the economic difficulties involved in the protraction of the present situation and then Japan will accept negotiations.—United Press.

Proof of Anti-Foreign Policy

Washington, Jan. 27.

The reinforcement of the Tientsin blockade by Japanese troops, is taken by Washington circles as a further indication that the Japanese army intends to continue its anti-foreign policy in China.

This attitude, it is pointed out, was the direct cause for the denunciation of the Japan-American trade treaty and anti-Japanese feelings in the United States are reflected by the introduction in Congress of several proposals aiming at an embargo against Japan.

While it seems that British and French interests are mostly affected by the Tientsin blockade, the United States Government considers that American interests are also suffering and is therefore maintaining firm solidarity with the other signatories of the Nine-Power Treaty. This solidarity, it is pointed out, already manifested itself in that American diplomatic action has kept in line with that of Great Britain and France.

The United States, it is pointed out, denounced the trade treaty in retaliation against Japan, while Great Britain lodged an energetic protest in Tokyo against the Japanese stand regarding the legitimate boarding by belligerents of neutral vessels. Lastly, it is added, the French Government is maintaining an energetic stand regarding the French railway line in South China.

American diplomatic circles were not surprised at the Japanese reaction to the denunciation of the trade agreement, and the United States Government intends to see to it that interests in China are safeguarded before commencing further negotiations with Tokyo, for a new treaty, a *modus vivendi*, or a general agreement.

The presence of Japanese troops in China the same quarters maintain, renders impossible an equal treatment of foreign interests as foreseen by the Nine-Power Treaty.—Havas.

Soviet Press Comments

Moscow, Jan. 28.

The termination of the Japanese-American trade agreement and the refusal of the United States to conclude a temporary agreement is part of the United States' policy of "untying its hands in order to exert increasing pressure on Japan," states the "Pravda," official organ of the Soviet Government.

The paper adds that the United States is inspired by two motives:

1. To strengthen her position in China at the expense of Japan by using the international situation and the difficulties facing Japan; and

2. The United States wants to obtain a preferential position in China and in the Pacific.—Reuter.

More Active U.S. Policy Seen

Moscow, Jan. 28.

The expiration of the Japanese-American trade treaty foreshadows more active United States participation in Far Eastern affairs, the "Izvestia" said here yesterday.

"Two principles motivate the American policy," the newspaper said. "The United States is taking advantage of Japan's embarrassment arising from the international situation and she is trying to crowd out Britain.

"By denouncing the treaty the United States has increased pressure on Japan, hoping to secure a free hand in China. The denunciation foreshadows an active American policy in the Pacific. As a result of the European war Britain's position in the Far East is naturally weakened. Imperialist contradictions are inevitably developing."—United Press.

U-Boats Reported Off Brazil

Rio Janeiro Messages Say Coastal Skippers See German Submarines

New York, Jan. 28.

A Rio de Janeiro telegram to the "New York Times" reports that skippers of constal trading vessels reaching Bahia in Brazil have reported sighting German submarines along the Brazilian coast. Another Rio de Janeiro report says that a U-Boat has been seen near Bermuda.

Activity was observed recently among German merchantmen in Brazilian ports. Several sailed in the past fortnight under cover of darkness. There are still thirteen German ships in Brazilian ports.—Reuter.

White House Statement

Washington, Jan. 28.

Questioned by newspapermen regarding press reports that several German submarines are navigating in the Caribbean Sea, a White House spokesman yesterday said that "the United States government has no information which would lead to the confirmation of these reports." Many American newspapers reported the presence of U-Boats within the 300-mile "safety-zone."—Havas.

British Trawler Hits Rocks

London, Jan. 28.

Twelve members of the crew of the Fleetwood trawler Merisia were lost when it went down on the rocks near Ramsey, Isle of Man, last night. On Thursday, the crew were presented with £100 for saving several Netherlands seamen from open boats in the Atlantic.—Reuter.

City of Flint Arrives Home

Baltimore, Jan. 28.

The American steamer City of Flint, which was seized by a German cruiser and detained by the Soviet Government at Murmansk on October 21, has arrived here after a voyage of 113 days which should have lasted only six weeks.

The vessel was proceeding from the United States to Britain when it was seized. Subsequently, the German prize crew on board took the ship into a Norwegian port from Murmansk. They were interned by the Norwegian authorities and the City of Flint was released.—Reuter.

No. 3 M., Kuang-liang; Jan. 28

Germans Taken Off Portuguese Ship

Lisbon, Jan. 28.

The master of the Portuguese ship Quanza, which arrived here today from Africa, said his ship was boarded twice by the Allies during the trip. First, British warship took off four German passengers and then a French warship took off two more Germans. The remaining Germans were allowed to continue their journey for they were either over or under military age.—Havas.

Graf Spee Crew to Be Interned

Montevideo, Jan. 28.

Members of the crews of the Admiral Graf Spee who are still in Montevideo will be interned by the Uruguayan authorities, it was announced here today.

Early next week the Home Minister will release a decree providing for the internment of the ten officers and non-commissioned officers and the four sailors at present recovering from their wounds sustained in the warship's battle with British men-of-war last month. These men had been transferred from the Admiral Grat Spee to the German tanker Tacoma which had since been interned.—Havas.

French Trade Unionists Visit Canadians

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

London, Jan. 28.

French trade unionists, at present in London to take part in the proceedings of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress sitting as an Anglo-French Trade Union Council, today visited a Canadian division in a camp. The party spent a considerable time with French-speaking Canadians—the 22nd Royal Infantry Regiment.—Reuter.

Nazi-Belgian Frontier Reopened

Eupen, Jan. 28.

The German-Belgian frontier was reopened at the frontier post of Hauset as from yesterday. Tramcars from Eupen to Koepfchen, on the German frontier, will resume their run as soon as snow drifts are removed. Pedestrian traffic over the frontier has been re-established. Vehicles wishing to enter Germany, however, must use the Liege to Lacalamine road.

The situation is now the same as before the recent period of tension when reports were received of German concentrations near the Belgian frontier and precautionary measures were taken by the Government.—Reuter.

Exceptional Cold Grips England

Thames Frozen Over at Kingston; Central London Records 25 Deg. Frost

London, Jan. 28.

It can now be revealed that England recently experienced the coldest spell for 46 years. Intense frost covered the whole country. Twenty-five degrees of frost were registered in the centre of London and even in Cornwall, there were icefloes on the rivers.

The Thames froze over solidly at Kingston, and at one time, was iced over for eight continuous miles from Teddington Lock to Sunbury.

Even on the tidal water below Kingston, there was thick ice at the edge, which had not happened since 1894.

There was skating everywhere, but on the coldest day, it was too cold for skating as the ice splintered into needle-sharp fragments under the skate.

The frost became so severe that indoor, the temperature dropped to under freezing point and all water-pipes in thousands of houses were frozen.—Reuter.

Grand Union Canal Choked

London, Jan. 28.

The first fifteen days of January this year were the coldest since the year 1815, just 125 years ago, according to statistics. For the first time since 1815 the Thames was frozen over at the rivers Humber, Mersey, and Severn, and all the lakes in Scotland were also frozen.

On the Grand Union Canal, which goes from London to Birmingham, a distance of nearly 280 miles, hundreds of barges were held up by the ice, and a number of ice-breakers were put to work. Wild fowl suffered heavily from the weather, thousands of moor-hens falling into the Channel when frozen by the icy blasts in their attempt to cross from France.—Havas.

Ex-Kaiser Celebrates 81st Birthday

The Hague, Jan. 28.

The ex-Kaiser celebrated his 81st birthday yesterday. Flowers arrived all day long at the snow-covered castle at Doorn. There were also presents from Princess Juliana and Prince Bernhard.

Queen Wilhelmina sent her Adjutant to convey her congratulations. The ex-Kaiser held a small dinner party in Doorn Castle.—Reuter.

Japan to Demand Surrender of Asama Maru Captives

British Legalistic Contentions Rejected; No Intention by Britain to Impair Japan's Prestige

Tokyo, Jan. 28.

JAPAN will formally demand the surrender of 21 German passengers of the mv. Asama Maru forcibly removed from the Japanese liner by the British Navy, Domei learned today. In renewing her protest against the British action, Japan will contest the British right to seize the men, thereby rejecting the British contentions made in a lengthy note delivered by Sir Robert Craigie, British Ambassador, to Mr. Hachiro Arita, Foreign Minister, yesterday afternoon. Decision to enter a claim to the Germans seized aboard the Asama Maru last Sunday was understood to have been reached by the Japanese Foreign Office yesterday following a four-hour conference when the British reply to the first Japanese protest, dated January 22, was carefully studied.

In its original protest, it was recalled, the Japanese Government reserved the right to demand the surrender of the Germans.

Following examination, it was understood, the British note was found by Foreign Office experts to limit itself to a legal interpretation of the action taken by the British cruiser, a mere 35 miles off the coast of Japan. In the opinion of Japanese officials, it failed to take cognizance of the importance of the case in total disregard of the aroused feelings of the Japanese people. This British attitude, they were further understood to have agreed, showed little prospect of an early alleviation of the present tension in Anglo-Japanese diplomatic relations.

Emergency Meeting

The new Japanese protest will be made by Mr. Arita when he will invite Sir Robert to the Foreign Office in the next few days.

The Foreign Minister, yesterday afternoon, summoned an emergency conference of Gaimusho officials at his official residence to discuss counter-measures to be taken towards the British attitude shown by yesterday's reply to the Japanese protest.

Attending the meeting were Mr. Masayuki Tani, Vice-Minister; Mr. Haruhiko Nishi, director of the Bureau of European and Asiatic Affairs; Mr. Takanobu Mitani, director of the Treaty Bureau; Mr. Koto Matsudaira, sectional chief of the Treaty Bureau, and Mr. Yoshitaro Yamada, sectional chief of the Bureau of European and Asiatic Affairs.

Recognized by International Law

Boarding of the Japanese Liner Asama Maru and seizure of 21 German passengers legal actions based on the rights of belligerents as recognized by international law, the British Government claimed in its reply to Japanese protests given to the Foreign Office yesterday afternoon, Domei learned in semi-official quarters today. The British note stated that the captive Germans would not be surrendered to the Japanese Government, Domei was informed.

Sir Robert Craigie received the reply from London at 10.30 o'clock yesterday morning. At 2 o'clock the Ambassador conveyed it to Mr. Arita. Their conversation lasted two hours, during which time the envoy outlined his Government's views from a legal standpoint.

Passing over this aspect of the case, Mr. Arita was understood to have requested that the British Government consider Japanese public opinion.

The Principal Points

An unofficial summary of the principal points set out in the British note was given to Domei as follows:

Removal of the German passengers from the Japanese ship was done in accordance with the rights of belligerent nations recognized by international law.

The seized Germans were returning to their homeland on orders from and at the expense of their Government, and it was clear that they were to have been enlisted in the army.

The British Government interprets the Prize Court definition of men "enrolled in the army list of the enemy" as including those on the reserve list.

Considering the military system of Germany, there is no practical difference between the seizure of combatants, including those on the reserve list, and detention of women eligible for military service.

In the light of the reasons mentioned the British Government believed the seizure of the Germans on the Asama to have been a legal measure.

British Government's View

The British Ambassador was said to have expressed the views of his Government to the following effect:

That the boarding of the Asama was carried out according to international law, but that its procedure might have been regrettable in some phase; it was unfortunate that the method of exercising belligerent rights caused indignation in Japan; it was desired by Britain that the Japanese nation understand there was no intention on the part of the British Government to impair the prestige of Japan;

That it had been established by the British authorities that the seized Germans were technicians skilled in the operation of Diesel engines, and had they reached Germany they

(Continued on page 8, col. 2)

General Hertzog and Dr. Malan Come To Agreement to Oppose War

Assembly Majority Favouring General Smuts Shows Increased Support for Policy of Joining Allies

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

Capetown, Jan. 28.

It is reliably reported that an agreement has been reached between the Nationalist Party led by Dr. Malan and followers of General J.B.M. Hertzog, former Premier, who is strongly opposed to the Union's participation in the war against Germany.

No official statement is yet issued, but it is understood that Dr. Malan and General Hertzog will issue a joint statement on Monday. Meanwhile the terms of the agreement are obscure.

The large majority in 81 votes to 59 by which General Hertzog's motion, "that time had come for the Union of South Africa's state of war against Germany to be ended and for peace to be restored," was defeated yesterday in the House of Assembly reflects increased support in the House for General Jan Smuts, the Premier. In the debate, it is estimated that the Government had the command of eighteen more votes than the Opposition, led by General Hertzog. Before the vote was taken, General Hertzog said that whatever the result of the vote, the rallying cry of South Africa had been heard.

Her call, he said, was for peace, and that her manhood should not be sacrificed on the altar of European wars. Since South Africa (under his Premiership) and the other Dominions had declined in 1926 to sign the Locarno Treaty (a treaty of mutual guarantee between Germany, Belgium, Great Britain, France and Italy,) he claimed it had always been the understanding that they should not take part in war unless Britain was directly threatened. He emphasized that his motion did not mean a separate peace if they could get a general peace.—Reuter.

Fences at Tientsin Electrified

Japanese Deny Intention To Intensify Blockade; Food Situation Serious

Tientsin, Jan. 28.

Barbed wire fences surrounding the British and French concessions were electrified this evening. This move, it is asserted by Japanese military authorities here, is not connected with any intention to intensify the blockade of foreign areas. Military officials point out they are reverting to the situation existing before August 20 last year, when electrification of fences was suspended because of floods.

It is denied the Japanese plan to intensify the blockade as a form of retaliation against the abrogation of the Japanese-American trade pact. A suggestion that the action of the Japanese military authorities in Tientsin had been influenced by the Asama Maru incident is also denied.

An earlier communique stated the fences would be charged with electricity "because of the activities of anti-Japanese elements, who were often sneaking through the barbed wire from the British and French concessions into Japanese-occupied areas."

But in spite of denials of any tightening of the blockade, there can be no refuting the fact that the food question in the concessions is becoming more acute.

Food Prices Increase

This morning the prices of all foodstuffs, especially of the small new supplies of meat, poultry and fish available in the market, went up again.

Stallholders explain this is partly due to continued difficulties at the barriers, and partly to the increased demand for foodstuffs in areas outside the concessions, in connection with Chinese New Year festivities.

Questioned on the food shortage, the Japanese military spokesman expressed the opinion the position was probably due to the increased demand because of the Chinese New Year.—Reuter.

Herr Bohle Made Nazi "Chief" in England

"Conquest" to Result in Rule by Gauleiters

London, Jan. 28.

Hitler has appointed Gauleiter Wilhelm Bohle, head of the Office for Germans Abroad, to the post of "future dictator of England" according to the Amsterdam correspondent of the "Sunday Chronicle."

Bohle, who is 36 years old, was born of German parents in Bradford, Yorkshire, and still has a British passport, thus being, theoretically speaking, a British subject.

According to the Fuehrer's plan, England, once defeated, will be split up into districts governed by Gauleiters (Nazi district chiefs).

There are several schools in Germany where the future "governors" are being taught English customs and the English language. One of these schools is situated in Bad Tolz (Bavaria) and another at Marburg, on the Lahn River.—Havas.

Tsingtao Conference A Failure?

Mr. Wang's Difficulties With Northern Group

Tsingtao, Jan. 28.

That Mr. Wang Ching-wei's conference here on the formation of the new Chinese central regime has actually been a failure is indicated by the persistent reports which have been circulating in reference to another meeting to be held soon.

This may be taken to infer that another attempt will be made shortly to reconcile the differences between Mr. Wang Ching-wei and members of the Northern Regime.

Foreign pressmen, it is reported, have not succeeded in interviewing Mr. Wang Keh-min, Head of the Provisional Government, although it is said that Mr. Wang Ching-wei has been readily accessible.—Reuter.

Jesuits Reinstated in Nationalist Spain

Madrid, Jan. 28.

Prisoners serving terms under twelve years imprisonment for political offences against the Nationalist movement and who were tried by court martial are to be released, according to a decree published here. Another decree formally restores the property of Jesuits which were confiscated under the Republic in 1932.—Reuter.

Japan May Face Sugar Shortage

Washington, Jan. 28.

Japan may face a sugar shortage this year, the United States commercial attache at Tokyo reported yesterday.

The Japan Sugar Federation estimated that of 1,656 tons of sugar which will be produced in the empire in 1940, 325,000 tons will be shipped to the yen-bloc area.—United Press.

Reich Depends on Rumanian Oil

British Observer Notes Pressure on Bucharest; Nazis Face Big Problem

London, Jan. 28.

"With Germany dunning her for oil, Russia making threats as well, Bulgaria wanting South Dobrudja, Hungary claiming Transylvania, and Italy looking for prestige, the lot of Rumania's statesmen must at present be as difficult as that of any in Europe" states an article appearing in the "Sunday Times," dealing with the recent Rumanian oil measures.

The crux of the oil situation, the article declares, is whether Rumania can let Germany have even the 1½ million tons agreed upon, without encroaching on the production of those companies operating with Allied capital.

The Germans may try to insist on delivery by Rumania, but the Allies who guaranteed her integrity and provided her means for defence cannot be expected to allow Allied capital to be used for overcoming the very difficulty in German war supplies which offers more hope of early victory than any other factor.

Much depends on whether Germany is prepared to push her threats to the point of war-like action to gain the whole Rumanian output, but though that might help her to conduct her campaign on the spot, or further East, it would not help her much in the West owing to the prevailing transport difficulties, the article continues.

In peace-time, Germany used about eight million tons of oil annually. If she gets what she expects from Rumania, and provided the oil produced at home is maintained up to schedule, she can count on about half that amount this year.

Strategists have calculated that a war-machine of modern power at full blast requires double or treble peace-time requirements.

While it may be a mistake, the article concludes, to underestimate Germany's capacity for a single attack, there is potent reason stated here why she should hesitate to embark on a course which, if it failed, might exhaust the available stocks of oil, and leave her whole war-machine immobilized and helpless.—Reuter.

Possible Military Action

London, Jan. 28.

The possibility of German military action against Rumania to obtain her rich oil fields is the subject of lengthy comments in the Sunday morning press. Most papers believe such action is highly probable, authough the "Sunday Times" stressed that any extension of the conflict to south-east Europe would mean weakening German forces on the Western Front.

Writing in the "Observer," Mr. James Garvin, editor of that paper since 1908, stated that Rumania and her oil fields will most certainly become indispensable to the Reich. Germany's life-line, he added, is not the Rhine but the Danube. Furthermore, Hitler's imagination, which grew in Danubian countries, has always turned to the Danube. The Rome correspondent of the same papers states that Dr. Clodius, German economic expert, is at present trying to smooth out some difficulties with Italy to allow the Reich to start action in the Balkans.

The diplomatic editor of the Sunday paper, "People," stated that Hitler is planning a new campaign of terrorization against the neutrals. First to feel the threats would be Rumania, Hungary and Yugoslavia. Ultimatums would be sent followed by large-scale military offensive. Hitler first wants certain assurances from Italy and is at present awaiting Rome's reply to his request for Italy's non-intervention. Hitler has promised Signor Mussolini that a Nazi penetration will not affect Italy's interests, while any attempt made by the Russians in the Balkans would be stopped by the Reich. Germany does not ask Italy to help in the present European conflict but if the Reich wins, Italy would be given north Africa.—Havas.

New Liner to Join N.Y.K. Fleet

Nitta Maru Sailing for U.S. Early in March

Nagasaki, Jan. 28.

Bringing to four crack Nippon Yusen Kaisha liners on the Orient-San Francisco run, the 16,500-ton Nitta Maru will sail from Yokohama on her maiden voyage early in March, it was announced here today. The ship, originally intended for the Europe-Far East run, is nearing completion at the Mitsubishi Dockyards here.

With accommodation for 127 first class, 88 second, and 285 third class passengers, the new liner will be capable developing a speed of 22 knots. She will be powered by engines developing 21,000 horse power.

Sister ships of the Nitta Maru, the Yawata Maru and the Kasuga Maru are also being built here. The Yawata Maru is scheduled to be completed in August, while the Kasuga Maru will be launched on August 20.—Domei.

Gen. Bisbee Attains Hundredth Year

Retired U.S. Soldier Gives Views on "Next War"

Brookdine, Mass., Jan. 28.

The next war may come "when Japan really interferes with the Open Door in China," Brigadier General William H. Bisbee, the oldest living General who served for 41 years in the Civil War, the Spanish-American war and in the Philippine Insurrection, said yesterday on the occasion of his 100th birthday.

"We are not going to give the whole world to Japan for emergencies and ought to build complete defence on land, sea and air," the General said. He admitted, however, that he could not "forecast any more than the man in the moon" what tomorrow would bring.

The aged general received Major General James A. Woodruff of the Boston Army base, and dozens of decendants and hundreds of friends. He accredited his century of good health "to the mercy of the Almighty and to plain living."—United Press.

Germans Off Asama Arrive in Hongkong

Hongkong, Jan. 28.

The 21 Germans who were taken off the Japanese ship Asama Maru by British Navy in the North Pacific on January 21 arrived here today and were immediately turned over to the British military authorities, British naval officials announced here.—United Press.

Japan to Demand Surrender of Asama Maru Captives

(Continued from page 7)

would certainly have been assigned to submarine service; the British Government could not permit Germans of such qualifications to return home, and furthermore could not hand them over to the Japanese Government;

That the British Government, as a matter of course, would be careful not to injure the prestige of Japan in the future, but the British Government could not revise its established interpretation of international law; the British Government was prepared to discuss with Japanese authorities the question of avoiding a similar incident in the future.

Japanese Observations

In answer to Sir Robert's remarks Mr. Arita made the following statements recapitulated unofficially:

The Japanese interpretation of the London Declaration of 1909 was different from that of Great Britain, as previously stated.

Setting aside the legal side of the case, the Japanese Government and people were highly indignant because the Asama was boarded near the Japanese coast, and this in execution of a purported right of a belligerent with an interpretation of international law quite different from that of Japan.

As the Japanese people held the view that seizure of the Germans aboard the Asama under the circumstances could not be regarded as a separate question, it was advisable for the British Government to remove the cloud hanging over Anglo-Japanese relations by handing over the Germans to Japan.

The Japanese Government was considering special measures to restrict the issuance of tickets to nationals of belligerent nations desiring to sail on Japanese vessels, in order to prevent a recurrence of the Asama incident and to safeguard Japan's policy of non-intervention in the Europe war. The Japanese Government desired the co-operation of the British Government in this respect.

As no final agreement was reached in yesterday's conversation between Sir Robert and Mr. Arita, it was arranged that the negotiations should be continued.—Domei.

Anti-British Sentiment Mounts

Osaka, Jan. 28.

Anti-British sentiment over the forcible removal of 21 German passengers from the Japanese liner Asama Maru by the British Navy, a week ago, mounted in western Japan today as a sequel to mass meetings held in Osaka, Kobe, and Kyoto yesterday afternoon.

Sponsored by the "Jiji Shimpo" and other leading newspapers, a monster anti-British rally was held here. Professor Iwao Kuromasa, of the Kyoto Imperial University, Mr. Yakichi Ataka, president of the Osaka Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Mr. Telichi Muto, of the "Osaka Asahi" chain of newspapers, Dr. Akihito Sato, and 30 other nationally-known figures addressed the meeting which was attended by thousands, including 1,000 representatives of patriotic bodies.

Telegrams urging the Government to take a vigorous attitude against "British insolence" were sent Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai, the Premier: Mr. Hachiro Arita, Foreign Minister, and Sir Robert L. Cragie, British Ambassador to Japan.

Japanese Press Comment

Tokyo, Jan. 28.

Urging the Government, especially naval authorities, to leave nothing undone in dealing with the Asama Maru case, the "Asahi Shimbun" says it may be necessary to protect marine transport by means of naval force.

"It is useless to continue an endless argument regarding the interpretation of international law, on which already different views have been established," the "Asahi" comments. "Therefore the necessity is keenly felt for Japan to meet the situation with firm determination, if necessary with resort to force."

Although the contents of the British reply to the Japanese protest against the Asama Maru incident have not yet been divulged, it is easily imagined that the reply failed to give satisfaction, the newspaper continues.—Reuter.

Japanese Troops at Hangchow Shrine

Tribute to War Dead After Returning from Campaign

Hangchow, Jan. 28.

Returning here after a successful campaign in Eastern Chekiang, Japanese troops worshipped at the Hangchow Shrine at noon yesterday.

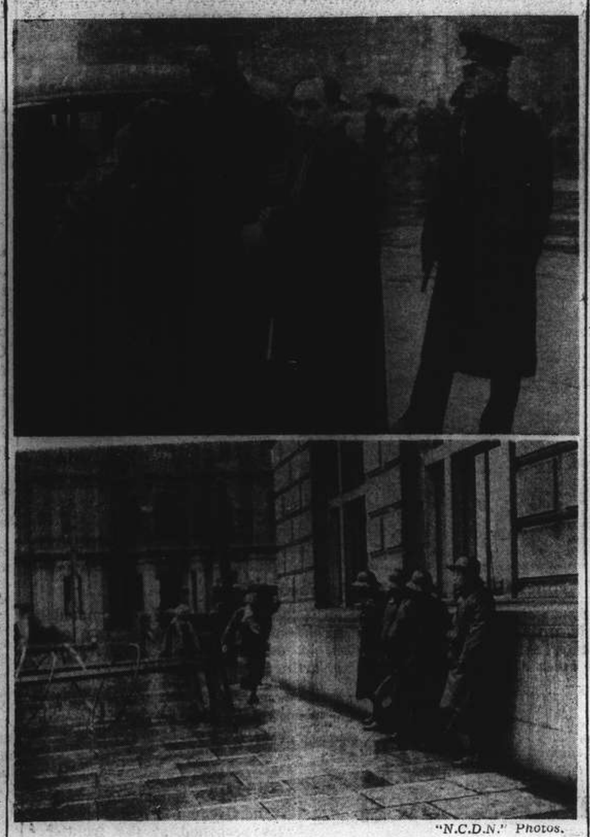
The detachment returned at 11.30 o'clock on Saturday morning. A large assemblage of Japanese and Chinese lined the streets to welcome the victors. At the shrine officers and privates of the unit paid a silent tribute to war dead.—Domei.

Boxer Indemnity Students To Continue Studies

Chungking, Jan. 28.

Despite the existence of wars in China and Europe the Board of Trustees for the Sino-British Boxer Indemnity Fund has decided to continue to select Chinese students for advanced studies in England, it is reported from reliable Chinese sources.

This year it is said 25 students will be chosen for the following courses:—Physics, Mathematics, Mechanical engineering, Hydraulic engineering, Aviation engineering, Shipbuilding, Animal husbandry, Forestry, Medicine, Public health, Economics, Law and Education.—Reuter.



"N.C.D.N." Photos.

Shivery Anniversary Passes Quietly

Scenes illustrative of the precautions taken here yesterday because of the anniversary of the January 28 incident are shown above. Rain and wind helped to keep the population off the streets where barricades and patrols were characteristic. A search is seen in one photograph, while the other shows Chinese constables braving the inclement weather at the foot of Avenue Edward VII.

Police Shoot Korean During Chase

Man Shot in Leg After Running from Patrol

After he had taken to his heels when challenged by two Chinese police constables in Honan Road yesterday evening, a Korean was shot and wounded in the left leg. The injured man, who was handed over to the Japanese Consular Police, was taken to the Fooming Hospital where his condition was reported to be satisfactory last night.

The two C.P.C.s, who were on cycle patrol, noticed the man, who was dressed in foreign clothes, emerging from an entry. In view of his behaviour they decided to challenge him and dismounted from their cycles to do so.

When spoken to the man ran away and was chased by the two policemen along Honan Road. During the chase one of the constables drew his pistol while the other blew his whistle. This was heard by another C.P.C. on traffic duty at the corner of Canton and Honan Roads and he, too, drew his pistol.

The Korean then turned into Canton Road and ran in the direction of the Bund. One shot was fired by one policeman from the cycle patrol and the Korean was hit by the traffic constable who fired five shots, a few seconds later as he crossed Canton Road. He was immediately searched but nothing incriminating was found upon him and he was taken to hospital.

Reich, Allies to Get 17,000,000 Soldiers

Nazis Seek 7½ Millions, France 6½, Britain Three

London, Jan. 28.

By the end of 1940, Germany will have 7,500,000 men in her army. France will have 6,500,000 and Britain will have 3,000,000, the "Sunday Dispatch" stated in an editorial today.

Referring to the French Army, the paper said that its efficiency was proved when it carried out "the most amazing mobilization the world has ever known."

The paper added that British military experts were amazed at seeing the number of heavy guns behind the Maginot Line, all of them mounted on runways or rails. It may be asserted, the paper continued, that the French artillery controls all German highways within a radius of fifty miles from the Maginot Line. Another revelation was the 70 ton tanks used by the French Army, the "Sunday Dispatch" stated.

The paper lauded the decision to manufacture interchangeable arms both in France and in Great Britain.

Dealing with the resources of the French Empire, the "Sunday Dispatch" pointed out that there are over 3,700,000 square kilometres of land rich in raw materials and food supplies for the troops and the workers. The paper paid tribute to the French Navy which, it said, is the second in Europe and superior to the German and Italian fleets.

There was nothing to report from the front last night, this morning's communique announced.

Military quarters here denied foreign reports that a French motor car convoy was machine-gunned by German planes yesterday. No incident of this kind occurred. They also denied that several French towns and villages were being evacuated.

Naval quarters confirm that new submarines were launched by the German Admiralty since the past ten days, but the allied patrols have attacked a number of U-boats lately though neither the British nor French Admiralties have given any information.—Havas.

Harbin Border Talks Without Results

Paris, Jan. 28.

Soviet and Mongolian delegations have left Harbin without reaching an agreement with Japanese and Manchoukuo representative on the boundary problem, according to a report received in diplomatic circles here. Delegations were sent to Harbin by the Soviet, Japanese, Mongolian and Manchoukuo authorities to settle the question of the demarcation of the Manchoukuo-Outer Mongolia border.—Reuter.

Mr. Churchill Exposes German Oppression

(Continued from page 7)

may well be unable to make an additional spurt, while we have had to turn national life from peace to war. Every day, the pace grows quicker. Therefore, the additional months have been a God-send. We have not relaxed our vigilance. Hitler has already lost his best chance."

Millions of new workers, he went on, would be needed, and more than a million women must come into the war industry.

If Trade Unionists laid aside for the duration of the war their special craft and usages they need not fear that these would not be restored fully after the war.

Fine Example by Finns

The Government did not resent the well-meant criticism of any man who wished to win the war. Nazi and Bolshevik dictatorships had silenced all criticism by the concentration camp, rubber truncheon or the firing party.

"What we have seen of the Russian war effort, opposed by the heroic Finns," he continued, "should give British and French democracies additional confidence in the struggle against Nazi despotism.

"The budget is so fierce and heavy that it has imposed new burdens on wage-earners and these have been accepted without demur."

In the financial field, Mr. Churchill said, the Chancellor of the Exchequer was building a "veritable Maginot Line" of financial strength and confidence.

He said he could not rid his mind of the feeling that the imperial Germany of 1914 was a stronger community than Nazi Germany. "Haggard and hard-driven, the Nazi regime, raised and reared from defeat and hatred, may function for a while, but whether it has the same solidarity and power to endure reverses as the Kaiser's Germany has yet to be proved," he declared, and added: "We must put it to the proof."

Allies Sounder, Stronger

The British Empire and the French Republic together, he said, were far stronger in physical energy and psychic strength than Hitler's Germany.

"Come then to the task of battle and toil, each to our station. Fill the armies, rule the air, pour out munitions, strangle the U-boats, sweep the mines, plough the land, build ships, guard the Fleets, succour the wounded, uplift the downcast, honour the brave, go forward in all parts of the Empire," he urged. "There is not a week, a day, an hour to be lost," Mr. Churchill concluded.—Reuter.

Karelian Front Red Offensive Failing

(Continued from page 7)

Moscow, Jan. 28.

Land operations on the Finnish front yesterday consisted mostly of scouting activities, the General Staff communique issued by the Leningrad headquarters of the Red Army said this morning. Soviet planes undertook several reconnaissance flights over Finland.

The Soviet authorities are giving considerable publicity to the many awards to Red soldiers for their "good conduct" at the Finnish front. The 81st Regiment of Infantry today received the Order of Lenin.—Havas.

Red Marshal at Leningrad

London, Jan. 28.

The reported visit of Marshal Klimentii Voroshiloff, Soviet Defence Commissar, to the Finnish front is significant, writes Reuter's Military Correspondent. He is Stalin's closest associate.

Even at the height of the Army purge, he managed to retain some sort of continuity among the distracted fighting forces. For this, he earned the admiration and respect of officers and men of the Red Army.—Reuter.

Finn Convicts Want to Serve

Helsinki, Jan. 27.

A number of convicts recently addressed a petition to M. Kyosti Kallio, President of the Finnish Republic, asking to be allowed to fight in the defence of the country. The petition was granted and a number of the men thus pardoned yesterday addressed a letter of thanks to the head of the Government.—Havas.

Wonderful Co-Operation With France Praised

French Navy Plays Notable Part in Conducting War

London, Jan. 28.

The arrival in London of a delegatiton of twelve French Deputies was heartily welcomed in the press here this morning which stressed the close collaboration between France and Great Britain.

"It is as though the very lifeblood of both countries now intermingles," the "Observer" declared. "It is no longer necessary," the paper added, "for British opinion to make known to French opinion the depth of our appreciation of the calm and confident yet alert and active spirit that breathes through France. Even the apparent lack of spectacular tangible evidence of the war on the western frontier is not felt on this side of the Channel to be a reason for an exchange of assurances to each other about the feelings of admiration and gratitude over an achievement greater and more difficult perhaps than achievements in action."

The "Observer" then stressed that the visiting delegation was headed by M. Yvon Delbos, former Foreign Minister and at present Minister of Education, who knows from bitter experience the nature of the threat now hanging over European civilization.

The paper dealt next with naval questions, and paid a tribute to the part played by the French navy which had accounted for ten of the 35 or more German submarines sunk in the first four months of the war. French naval units are relentlessly sweeping all enemy mines from the entrances to French ports, while destroyers, sloops and planes carefully search for enemy submarines. The paper stressed that British and French soldiers had come from every part of the globe to the battlefield without suffering a single loss at sea. In this gigantic task of troop transport, the collaboration of the French Navy was most precious.—Havas.

Polish Unit Attached To Royal Air Force

Sir Kingsley Wood Greets Soldiers in Polish Words

London, Jan. 28.

A Polish guard-of-honour dressed in R.A.F. uniforms, greeted Sir Kingsley Wood, the Air Secretary, when he alighted from his car on arriving at an important air-base in eastern England yesterday. He took off his hat and greeted the aviators with: "Soldiers, I salute you," phraseology hitherto unknown in the Royal Air Force. What is more, the greeting was pronounced in Polish, as Sir Kingsley for the first time came into contact with members of the "Polish Formations" comprising several hundred pilots and observers who have been attached to the R.A.F.

This unit of the R.A.F. is being increased, daily with further arrivals of Polish officers, N.C.O.'s and soldiers who, after a series of adventures, escaped from Poland and joined the Allies.

While Polish fliers belonging to fighting and observation units are stationed in France, those comprising bombing squadrons have undergone training in Great Britain. Most of them know their jobs admirably. They have adopted British methods and are learning to speak English.—Havas.

U.S. Restricts Parcel Post Facilities

Responsibility for Contents Taken by Senders

Washington, Jan. 28.

Unless the sender signs a paper transferring ownership to the destinee, no parcels except of sealed letters, books and films, will be accepted for transport by the trans-Atlantic clippers to any part of the world, the postal authorities announced here today. This applies to the ordinary postal routes for parcels destined to belligerent countries or nations situated in the war zone.

This decision has been taken to free the American postal authorities from all responsibility regarding the contents of the parcels.—Havas.

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THE CINEMA

"The Magnificent Fraud"

Jules LaCrois ..... Akim Tamiroff
Pres. Don Miguel Esteban Alvarado ..... Akim Tamiroff
Sam Barr ..... Lloyd Nolan
Aunt Jerry Genet ..... Mary Boland
Claire Hill ..... Patricia Morison
Dr. Virgo ..... George Zucco
Carmelita ..... Steffi Duna
General Gomez ..... Robert Warwick
Senor Mendietta ..... Frank Reicher
Dr. Diaz ..... Donald Gallaher
Castro ..... Ernest Verebes
Morales ..... Robert Middlemass
Duval ..... Ernest Cossart
Harrison Todd ..... Ralph Forbes

In "The Magnificent Fraud" which opened at the Grand Theatre yesterday, Mr. Akim Tamiroff plays the dual part of Jules LaCrois, famed impersonator, and Don Miguel Esteban Alvarado, President and dictator of San Cristobal, dimunitive island-nation in South America. LaCrois is appearing in one of the night-clubs of the capital and renders a perfect impersonation of Napoleon when an explosion rocks the city and the news soon arrives that the presidential palace has been bombed. Alvarado is seriously wounded and the country is faced with a sad future because Alvarado had arranged for a large loan from the United States for which he was to sign the next day. Sam Barr (Mr. Lloyd Nolan), his aide, on seeing that Alvarado cannot live much longer, consults high officials and the scheme is finally agreed upon, whereby LaCrois, who, incidentally is wanted for murder by the Paris police, should double for Alvarado who dies the same night. The loan is finally arranged and the picture takes an unexpected ending, except for the romantic denouement which is of the usual type. Miss Patricia Morison as Claire Hill, fiancée of the American banker who is making the loan, and Miss Mary Boland of "The Women" fame most ably support Messrs. Tamiroff and Nolan.

Two excellent shorts and a newsreel round out a programme which should be of interest to any theatre-fan intent on seeing one of the best character actors in the world today.—A.S.I.

"Meet Doctor Christian"

Dr. Christian ..... Jean Hersholt
Judy Price ..... Dorothy Lovett
Roy Davis ..... Robert Baldwin
Anne Hewitt ..... Enid Bennett
John Hewitt ..... Paul Harvey
Marilee ..... Marcia Mae Jones
Don Hewitt ..... Jackie Moran
Mrs. Hastings ..... Maude Eburne
Bud ..... Frank Coghlan, Jr.
Patsy Hewitt ..... Patsy Lee Parsons
Mrs. Minnows ..... Sarah Edwards
Cass ..... John Kelly
Benson ..... Eddie Acuff

Helpful philosopher as well as kindly practitioner is Mr. Jean Hersholt who ably fills the name part "Meet Dr. Christian," now running at the Cathay Theatre. This is the first episode of R.K.O.'s converted radio serial, "Dr. Christian," that lovable character now so well-known. The main theme of the story is the struggles of a small-town medico who is an unacclaimed genius, though this is not revealed till the end. Jean, adept with the knife, has a cure for everyone, even the heartsore and the hypochondriac. Sympathetic support is given by Dorothy Lovett as Nurse Judy, Robert Baldwin and others. The young generation carry off their roles ably—suffering mumps, measles, and calf-love—and of these, small Patsy Lee Parsons comes near to stealing some scenes even from the great Jean himself. For those who like simple, unsophisticated humour tinged with pathos, the picture is commended, though a few incidents are a little drawn out.

The programme starts with three shorts which, however, do not all reach the standard of those seen lately.—M.B.

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F. ZIANG KEE BOOK CO., LTD., 635 Szechuen Road.
METROPOLE HOTEL, News Stand.
PALACE HOTEL BOOK STALL.

Four Die, 80 Injured In Riots in Burma

Rangoon, Jan. 28.

Sixty-one arrests were made here after Hindu-Moslem rioting yesterday. One person was killed and three fatally injured while eighty others were reported injured in the riot during a Hindu procession.

The Commissioner of Police announced today that only hooligan elements were involved. He warned the public against rumours that trouble had spread to other communities. A strong guard has been posted in the affected area.—Reuter.

Britain to Commandeer Sea-Going Ships

Closest Co-operation with France Maintained

London, Jan. 28.

As from February 1, all British sea-going vessels registered in Britain and in the colonies will be requisitioned by the Government after they unload in a British port.

Sir John Gilmour, Minister of Merchant Marine, told the "Observer" that after six months of the present war Britain will have requisitioned as many ships as she did in 1917, after three years of warfare.

Sir John said the British authorities were working in close co-operation with their French colleagues. The British merchant marine is working with the permanent French representatives now in London. Furthermore, the French Minister of Merchant Marine is now in London.

Britain and France, he stressed, are not competing with each other in this sphere and are not working separately. Each country knows exactly what the other is doing.—Havas.

China's Large Arms Purchase in U.S.

Nearly U.S. 3,000,000 Worth Shipping Last Year

Washington, Jan. 28.

China bought large quantities of arms from the United States during 1939 despite the efforts of the Japanese to close the avenues of delivery, it was revealed here yesterday.

Licenses were granted in the amount of US$5,062,617, of which $2,311,500 were used for the purchase of war planes. Actual shipments of US$2,970,800 worth of war materials were made to China, including US$1,304,293 worth of war planes.—United Press.

PURE GRAIN SNOP Genuine Russian Vodka

Figures for Trade of Liverpool Harbour

German Allegations Refuted By Actual Statistics

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

London, Jan. 28.

Repeated suggestions by Nazi propagandists that the Port of Liverpool was closed during the third week of January are refuted by figures for entrances of foreign going ships, not including coastwise traffic, into that port.

For October, the figures are 169 ships of a total of 596,667 tons. In November, 172 ships of 628,864 tons entered, and in December 199 ships of 618,173 tons.

January figures are not yet available, of course, but in the week referred to in German statements 67 foreign-going ships entered and 69 such ships left the Port of Liverpool.—Reuter.

Japanese Boarding of Wingsang

Case Taken Up by British Naval Authorities Here

London, Jan. 28.

The boarding of the British steamer Wingsang by the Japanese Navy off Foochow recently is being taken up with the Japanese by British naval authorities at Shanghai, it was reliably reported here last night.

The Wingsang was detained for 11 hours by a Japanese warship after two shots had been fired across its bow. The Captain of the British vessel signed a statement saying that his ship was searched under protest.—United Press.

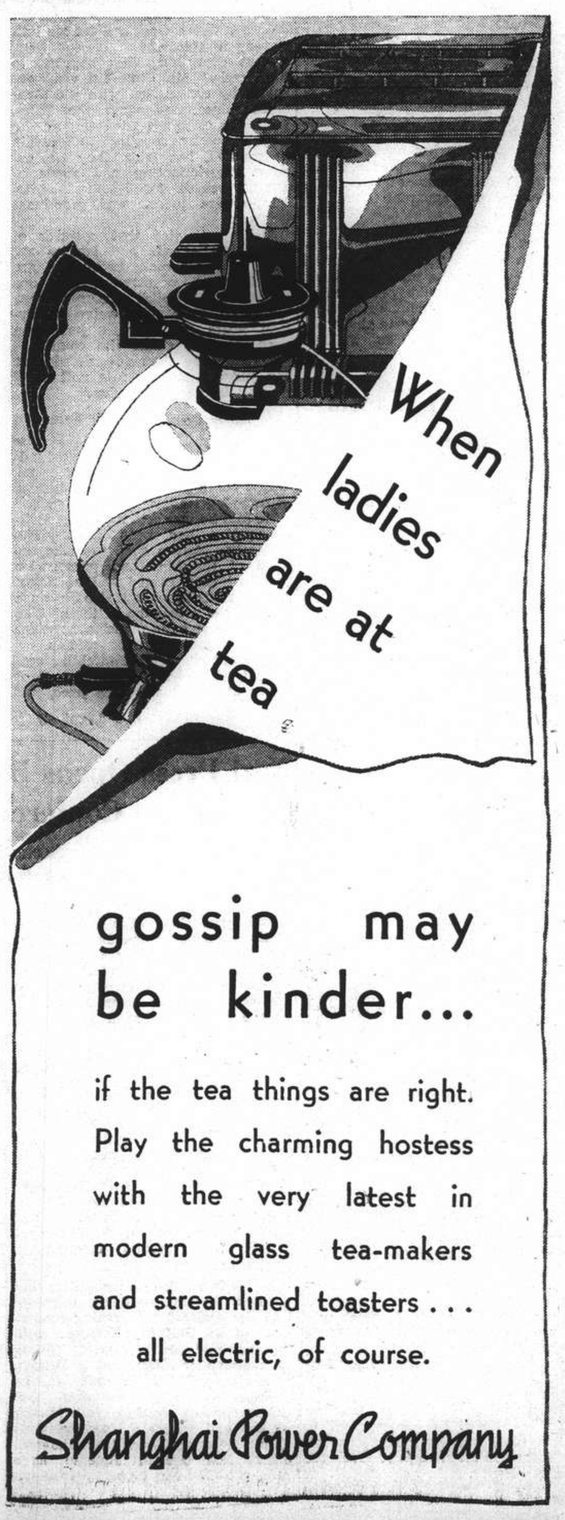
"ONLY ONE THING FOR RHEUMATISM"

Sufferer Follows Good Advice —and Takes Kruschen

The writer of the following letter had a bad attack of rheumatism, and was advised to take Kruschen. He did so, and describes his experiences in the following words:—

"About two years ago I developed a violent attack of rheumatism in my left shoulder blade. I tried all sorts of remedies, but with no results, until one day my brother-in-law, on hearing of my suffering, exclaimed "There is only one thing to cure rheumatism! That is—Kruschen Salts!' I decided to purchase a bottle, and for the first week took a teaspoonful in a glass of hot water each morning. The pain gradually disappeared and has now gone entirely. I am still taking my early morning dose, as I feel convinced that it is keeping me fit."—J.G.B.

Rheumatic conditions are the result of an excess of uric acid in the body. Two of the ingredients of Kruschen Salts have the power of dissolving uric acid crystals. Other ingredients of these Salts assist Nature to expel the dissolved crystals through the natural channels.—ADVT.



FROM DAY TO DAY

THE usual Monday evening Bible Society half hour over the Christian Broadcasting Station XMHD will be taken by Professor Elmer Leslie of the Department of Old Testament, Boston University School of Theology. Time; 8.30 p.m.

DESPITE the counter attractions of Christmas shopping, the savers of Britain continued to buy the Government's Defence Bonds and National Savings Certificates. In the four weeks since these were made available Bonds to the value of £21,231,275 have been sold, and Saving Certificates to the value of £19,555,434. Total sum thus saved and lent to the nation through these sources is £40,786,709.

THE King enjoyed very good sport on the few occasions he was able to go out with a gun during his short stay at Sandringham with the Queen, but most of his time was occupied with business connected with the running of the Royal estate. His Majesty had several long talks with Mr. Fellowes, his Sandringham agent, about increasing the food production of the Royal farms for war-time needs.

R.A.F. PLANES dipped in salute during the funeral in the West of England on Monday, of Aircraftwoman Madge Wilson Chambers. Miss Chambers, who was 20, was the second member of the W.A.A.F. to die on service in Britain since the war began. Full military honours were given at the funeral. An R.A.F. band led the cortege, followed by an R.A.F. detachment with rifles reversed. The girl's father and brother, who live at Broxburn, West Lothian, were followed by members of the W.A.A.F. As the last of the three volleys was fired over the grave the planes overhead dipped. Miss Chambers was a member of the 3rd. City of Edinburgh Company of the W.A.A.F.

A MAN who has brought relief to thousands of suffering fellow men has come to London to see what he can do in the war. He is Sir Frederick Banting, conqueror of diabetes, and one of the greatest men Canada has produced. He was here with the Canadian Army in the last war, won the M.C., and was wounded in the arm, and then went back to London, Ontario, to build up a practice. In the first month he made about 16s. Not long afterwards he discovered insulin, and the world was at his feet. The Nobel Prize, a knighthood, the first Honorary Fellowship of the Royal College of Surgeons, and many lesser distinctions were conferred on him. Now he is working on cancer problems, and on a serum treatment for resuscitating the apparently drowned.

SURVIVORS who have reached an East Coast port, have described how the Goole steamship Company, was blown up by a mine off the South-East Coast with the loss of eight lives. They stated that the second mate was blown up into the air and fell on his face in the bridge deck. The wheelhouse collapsed and a seaman had to be dragged from the wreckage only to be lost later. When the ship listed to starboard men were pitched into the sea, but one found a raft and was saved. The master, Captain Harry Needham, of Goole, was thrown into the water when the explosion occurred and the crew could not get him on board, but he directed them to the last few minutes of his life. Suddenly he shouted: "Flash your lamp. The lifeboat is coming, boys." He then sank, exhausted and was lost.

THREE Red Cross nurses—who without a torch searched for an injured man on a railway line in the blackout as trains rushed past are to be decorated with the Special Service Cross. They are Commandent Vera Cave, Nurse Isabel Juett, and Nurse Florence Walker, all of the British Red Cross Detachment (Surrey 92). They were on night duty at their post when a passenger from the station dashed in to tell them that a man had fallen on to the line between Malden and Norbiton. The nurses went by car to the trackside embankment, climbed over spiked railings in the lines, and finally found the injured passenger after a long search in the darkness. The injured man—Mr. Cornelius O'Leary of Newton Road, Paddington W.—was given first-aid at the trackside and hauled on a stretcher over the railings to a waiting ambulance.

SIR Seymour Hicks made his first aeroplane flight recently, from somewhere in France to somewhere in England. He is 68. He was returning from his second visit to France with three parties of Ensa artists who, during the fortnight they spent on the other side of the Channel, entertained 153,000 men of the B.E.F. Describing his flight Sir Seymour said: "I have never seen such a small plane. There was hardly room for me to wriggle in it. As we passed over the English coast the pilot pointed out a famous seaside resort to me, but I was too scared to look at it." Comparing this war with the last, He said: when I went to France in the last war many of our shows were given by the roadside. This time we played in many big theatres, and the arrangements made for us were excellent. But not all our shows were given in theatres. One night we played in a tent, and we had to be very careful not to slip off the duckboards.

STATISTICS on epidemics among Japanese residents in Shanghai compared with figures gathered by Japanese cities of about the same population have been compiled by the Central China Liaison Office on the Asia Development Board, the "Tairiku Shimpo" states. In all diseases listed, the rate was higher than the average of the 20 Japanese cities, the survey showed, according to the "Tairiku." Disease figures for 1939 were used for Shanghai while 1938 figures were used for the Japanese cities. There were 107 dysentery cases among the Japanese in Shanghai compared with an average of 49 cases in the Japanese cities; 254 cases of typhoid in Shanghai compared with 45 in Japanese cities; 42 cases of paratyphus compared with 4 in Japanese cities; and 58 cases of scarlet fever in Shanghai compared with 11 in Japanese cities. The high rate in Shanghai was attributed to the fact that the Japanese residents in Shanghai lived among the Chinese who lack knowledge on hygiene; the lack of adequate anti-epidemic systems in Shanghai and the imperfection of medical appliances.

No Incident Marks Anniversary Here

Rain Helps to Suppress Crime; Patrolling Carried Out in All Districts

Rain, the policeman's friend, helped Shanghai to pass through the eighth anniversary of the local incident of 1932 quietly yesterday. Stringent measures, which went into effect on Saturday evening, were kept up throughout the day, with the police of the International Settlement and the French Concession, police "specials," volunteers and military co-operating.

Patrols were active in all distrticts, and innumerable searches of persons and vehicles were made at important crossings, on the bridges and elsewhere. In addition, lodging-houses and suspicious places were searched, and many suspects were rounded up, taken to police stations, finger-printed and interrogated.

Barbed-wire barricades were employed to close a number of streets and alleyways, armoured car patrols were manned by the police and the S.V.C., and lorries with mounted machine-guns were frequently seen on the streets. The headquarters of the S.V.C. in the Municipal Administration Building was busy throughout Saturday night and yesterday. Curfew regulations were strictly enforced.

The steady downpour helped to keep the population off the streets to a large extent..

At S.M.P. Headquarters a large number of detectives were held in readiness to deal with possible political demonstrations, or to assist in finger-printing and classifying the suspects brought in to various stations. Station personnel generally were "standing by."

Crime at Low Ebb

The precautions and the weather combined served to keep crime at a low ebb. Up to yesterday afternoon only two robbery cases had been reported, and both of these took place in the western extra-Settlement area. They were minor lootings which occurred in the early hours of the morning, between 2.30 and 3 o'clock, in lanes off Singapore and Robison Roads, respectively, in territory under the jurisdiction of the "Special Municipality" at present.

There was an unconfirmed report that rifle fire had been heard in the "outside roads" district. No ambulance cases in this connection, however, were recorded.

One case of snatching which involved injury was reported at about 11 a.m. in the Chengtu Road police district. A German emigrant woman was approached by a Chinese who snatched one of her ear-rings. She was taken, in a Fire Brigade ambulance, to the Country Hospital and treated for lacerations of one ear.

The mobilization in the Settlement was called off at 9 p.m.

Chungking Observances

Chungking, Jan. 28.

On the occasion of the eighth anniversary of the Shanghai war, members of the "Three Principles of the People" youth corps have been mobilised to visit members of families of soldiers who are now fighting at the front for the purpose of distributing presents and writing letters for families, states a report from here.

The procedure by which families of soldiers may obtain special food certificates will also be explained on these visits.

Many Chinese newspapers carried leading articles to mark the anniversary. The "Hsin Hua Jih Pao," official organ of the Chinese Communist party, declares "present day China will never agree to any agreement similar to that concluded between Japan and Mr. Wang Ching-wei. A truce agreement signed in Shanghai, or any other similar efforts to secure peace by compromise will not be repeated."

The "Sao Tang Pao," organ of the Chinese Army says "the Shanghai war convinced the Chinese of Japan's determination to conquer China, thereby enabling China to make preparations and be ready for war in 1937. At the same time the Shanghai war gave the Chinese confidence that the Japanese Army can be resisted and defeated."—Reuter.

Three Hurt in Mishap At 'Phone Exchange

Three Chinese men suffered various injuries at 11 o'clock yesterday morning at the West Telephone Exchange Building, 230 Medhurst Road, when two iron racks collapsed. They were taken to Paulun Hospital in a Fire Brigade ambulance.

German-Finnish Trade Negotiations Concluded

Copenhagen, Jan. 27.

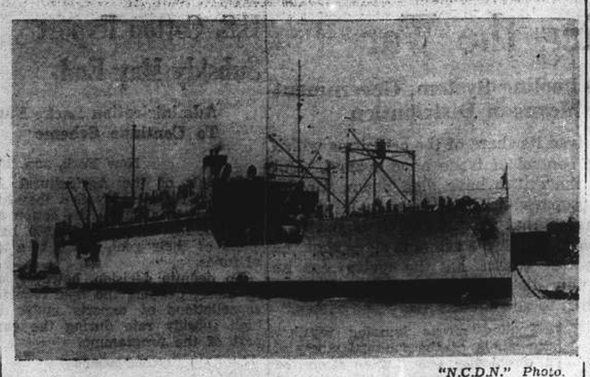
The Berlin correspondent of the Danish "Berlingske Tidende" reports that negotiations between Finland and Germany have been successfully concluded whereby the clearing agreement between the two countries has been extended to the end of 1940.—Havas.

Fourth Marines Church

Featured in the concert held at the Fourth Marines Church at the Grand Theatre yesterday morning was the Pinette quartette, who recently returned to Shanghai from a successful tour of Europe. They played as their first number, "A-moll op. 29. (Two Movements)," "The Allegro Ma non troppo" and "The Andante" by Franz Schubert, to be followed by "D-dur op. 64 No. 5" "The Finale" (Vivace), by Joseph Hayden, and was the finest instrumentalist quartette to be heard at the Grand in some time.

The concert opened with the Fourth Marines Band, under the direction of Bandmaster MT-Sgt. L. E. Giffin conducting, playing the March "Royal Australian Navy" by Lithgow. The overture, "The Calif Of Bagdad" by Boieldieu was heard as the closing number of this concert, followed by the Marines' Hymn and the American National Anthem.

In conducting the morning worship, Chaplain R. R. Marken, Regimental Chaplain Fourth U.S. Marines, preached on the theme, "A Man-Made World." The services opened with the Prelude, "O Worship The King" by Haydn, and for the Offertory, "Into The Dawn With You" by Lee. A Trumpet Trio, 'Summer Showers" by Sankey, was heard during these Services.



"N.C.D.N." Photo.

U.S.S. Chaumont Removed From Orient Run

The familiar U.S. Naval transport pictured during her last visit to Shanghai. The Chaumont has been relieved from the trans-Pacific run by the Navy Department and will be replaced by one of the two vessels purchased from the Grace Line last year. The Chaumont had the distinction of landing the first regular U.S. Army troops on foreign soil without Congressional approval when she disembarked the 31st Infantry here in 1932.

History of U.S.S. Chaumont Reflects Shanghai's Wars

Transport Brought Reinforcements for Defence; First Army Troops on Foreign Soil; Hard Luck

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

THE history of the U.S.S. Chaumont, veteran trans-Pacific transport which has been ordered off the Orient run by the U.S. Navy Department after nineteen years service, reads like a chronicle of the Shanghai wars. Every time war clouds have gathered on Shanghai's murky horizon, every time the security of the International Settlement has been threatened, the sturdy old Chaumont would come puffing into port under full steam, her snub gray snout pushing its way through the turbid waters of the Whangpoo River, to disembark much needed reinforcements for the hard pressed defenders of the Settlement.

Built at Hog Island, on the East Coast of the United States, in 1920 for the U. S. Army's transportation service, the Chaumont is an 11,100-ton vessel, 448 feet in length and has a beam of 58 feet. The Chaumont is one of six vessels of the same type built at Hog Island in 1920, these same vessels being often facetiously referred to as "ninety-day wonders," because of the speed with which they were constructed. In addition to the transport two more of these vessels are currently in the U.S. Navy, the Argonne, sister-ship of the Chaumont, and the Wright. The Argonne is a fleet supply ship while the Wright is an aircraft tender.

The Chaumont was leased from the War Department by the Navy on November 3, 1921, and on August 6, 1924, passed into complete Navy ownership. The home port of the Chaumont is Norfolk, Virginia, and her schedule throughout the years has been the same, two trips to the Far East and return once a year. On one voyage the old Chaumont saw more of the world than most of the ships in the Navy see in their entire lifetime. Putting out from Norfolk the Chaumont would sail for Port au Prince, Haiti, to disembark marines for duty in that tropical trouble spot, and then proceed to the Navy's base at Guantanamo Bay on the Western tip of Cuba.

Panama Canal

From there the transport would sail for the Panama Canal, stopping a day at both the Altantic and Pacific terminals, and then steam up the long stretch from Balboa to San Diego, California. From San Diego the ship always headed North for San Pedro and then on to San Francisco, where the vessel usually took a ten-day rest at Mare Island Navy Yard before crossing the Pacific. The Chaumont's Pacific itinerary included Honolulu, Guam, Manila, Hongkong, Shanghai, Tsingtao and Chinwangtao.

The transport first sprang into world prominence in 1927, when the Nationalist armies converged on Shanghai. At that time there was a bit of trouble in Nicaragua with a gentleman named Sandino and a marine expeditionary force was hurried on board the Chaumont at San Diego. Sailing under sealed orders the vessel cleared Point Loma in San Diego Bay and speculation as to their destination was rife among the "leathernecks."

After a few days at sea the orders were revealed to the men on board the ship, they were steaming full speed head for China, to participate in the defence of the threatened International Settlement at Shanghai. The Chaumont arrived in Shanghai on February 24, 1927, with its shipload of marines, the Fourth Regiment, later the Fourth Marines, which organization has remained in Shanghai ever since. The marines lived on board the Chaumont for the better part of their first month in Shanghai and on March 21, while engaged in a practice march, they were ordered back to the ship on the double and disembarked with all their equipment. In the unbelievably short space of five hours the men of the Regiment were billeted in eight different billets in five sections of the International Settlement. Some time after the arrival of the Fourth Regiment the ss. President Pierce brought additional reinforcements to Shanghai headed by the famous Brigadier-General Smedley Darlington Butler.

U. S. Army

The first members of the United States Army ever to land on foreign soil without the approval of Congress were landed in Shanghai from the U.S.S. Chaumont on February 5, 1932. This was shortly after the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese war in Shanghai on January 28, 1932, when an urgent need for more troops to aid in defence of the Settlement necessitated the transfer of the Thirty-first Infantry from Manila. The doughboys, under Colonel Lorenzo Gasser, arrived in Shanghai after a three day run from Manila and billeted at the New World amusement centre.

When it became necessary to reinforce the defence forces during the Sino-Japanese struggle in Shanghai in 1937, it was the Chaumont again which steamed to the rescue, with Brigadier-General John C. Beaumont, the staff of the Second Brigade, and the Sixth Marines. On this trip the Chaumont broke all records for transport crossings, leaving San Diego on August 29 and arriving in Shanghai on September 19, just twentyone days later. During the 1937 hostilities the Chaumont aided in the evacuation of Americans from Shanghai, Tsingtao and Chefoo. The transport sailed for Kobe, Japan, with a shipload of refugees, to connect with liners leaving for the United States and then returned to Shanghai to pick up more evacuees and convoy them to Hongkong.

The Chaumont is known in naval circles as a "hard luck ship." On several trips to the Orient the vessel had the misfortune to encounter typhoons and on one occasion lost two of her boats. In December, 1934, while a detachment of marines were travelling out to the transport in lighters, a hatch cover on one of the lighters gave way and several marines were injured, some seriously. The crowning grief came on December 16, 1936, when the ship ran aground on a mud bank six miles from Chinwangtao. The transport defied all efforts to pull her loose and remained perched on the mud bank while hundreds of marines and sailors ran from one side of the ship to the other in an effort to shake the vessel free. Finally the tug, Christine Moller, arrived on the scene and managed to pull the ship clear of the mud on Christmas Day.

S.S.M. Advisers Going To Japan

Three advisers to the Shanghai Special Municipality Government will attend a conefrence of Reformed Government advisers at Nanking opening today, the "Tairiku Shimpo" said yesterday.

The three delegates, Mr. Kiyoji Ikeda, Mr. Takeo Koda and Mr. Jiro Nukaga, will leave for Nanking today by train. The conference will continue for three days. Relations of the Special Municipality with the projected central government of China will be discussed at the parley.

How An Australian Girl Improved Her Looks

The experience of an Australian girl, Miss M. Higgins, of Tumbulgum, Tweed Rivers, New South Wales, will be read with interest by all who are anxious to improve their appearance. "Since I have taken Dr. Williams' Pink Pills so many people have remarked upon the improvement in my looks", states Miss Higgins. "For two years I was subject to fainting and giddy spells. I did not feel like eating. I was never well and felt listless and tired all day. I read about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and after taking them I feel better in every way and my health has improved immensely. I have never been so well in all my life and can recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to anyone who is underweight and anaemic."

No matter how perfect your features or how attractively you may dress, if you suffer from anaemia you cannot expect to look your best. Many health disturbances, too, are the result of impoverished blood; digestive weakness, loss of weight and strength, emaciation, breathlessness, nervous troubles, rheumatism, boils, and women's ailments. But, build up your blood with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and radiant health can be yours. From all chemists.—Advt.

Day-Time Hot Rice Distribution On

200 Beggars Get Food In S.A.'s Tour of Western Areas

Salvation Army workers braved the rain yesterday afternoon and distributed 200 bags of hot rice to Chinese beggars in the Western district in addition to the nightly tours of their Rice Van, and by this morning 5,700 meals had been served to these poor people since the beginning of the Salvation Army's 'hot rice campaign against starvation" five days ago.

The trip yesterday afternoon was made in a private car in which four tubs filled with rice, and a number of workers were accommodated. In order to prevent any congestion on the sheets, the car drove at a fair speed, coming to a halt whenever a beggar was sighted.

Experimental Trip

Yesterday's day-time distribution was in the nature of an experiment in that Brig. B. Morris wished to investigate the conditions prevailing before nightfall, it having been found that many beggars roaming the streets during the day disappear in the evening with the result that they cannot benefit by the Army's work. The experiment was satisfactory and provided that funds should continue to be forthcoming with the same ease as during the past five days when well over $14,500 had reached the organization's headquarters, the necessary arrangements will be made to have a number of tricycles on duty throughout the day distributing hot rice wherever necessary.

Meanwhile, notwithstanding the fact that it was Sunday, several hundred dollars were received by the Salvation Army yesterday.

Some of the workers of the organizations talked in Sunday Schools yesterday to draw the attention of children to the sad plight of many people in Shanghai. When one of the workers had finished with her narrative, a little girl walked up to her and said: "Please Miss, all I have is 20 cents, do you think that they could do any good?".

No further waifs were admitted to the Tunsin Road refugee camp yesterday but the Army's workers are keeping a keen look-out for stray children and grown-ups who have no place to go to.

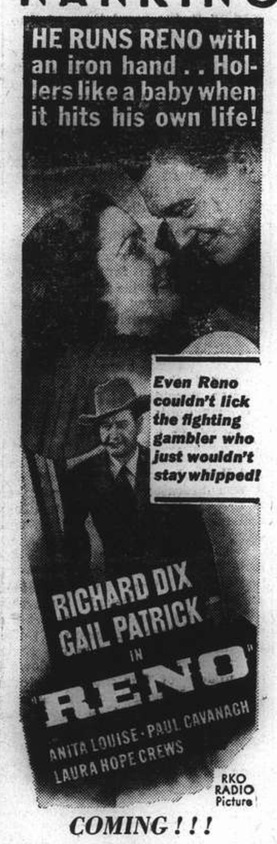
Beggars who were given rice last night were "treated" to a small packet of salted vegetables to "make the rice go down easier" as Brig. Morris told the "North-China Daily News." Tea will also be added to the "menu" provided funds received by the Salvation Army in future permit this additional expense.

U.S. Army Reaches Full Strength

New York, Jan. 28.

Intensive recruiting brought the effectives of the U.S. Army to 227,000, a figure set by President Roosevelt in a statement last December, it was announced here.—Havas.

NANKING



COMING!!!

COMING TO GRAND! WATCH FOR IT!

Miss Unity Mitford in Serious Condition

Peer's Daughter Suffers from Two Bullet Wounds in Head

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

London, Jan. 28.

Miss Unity Mitford, 26-years-old daughter of Lord Redesdale, who stayed three months in Munich after the outbreak of war and recently returned to England, is now in an Oxford infirmary.

It is understood that she is suffering from two bullet wounds in the head, one of which has injured her brain. Her condition is said to be serious.

A former personal friend of Herr Hitler, Miss Mitford was a keen supporter of the Nazi movement for a number of years. She went to Germany shortly before the war, and early in September reports were received that she had been involved in a serious accident and was in a hospital at Munich.

On January 3, she returned to England, making the journey by ambulance. Herr Hitler, it was understood, personally ordered arangements for her departure.

Miss Mitford is sister of the wife of Sir Oswald Mosley, leader of the Fascist movement in Great Britain.—Reuter.

U.S. Cannot Guarantee Philippines

Filipino Defence Minister Urges Self-Reliance

Manila, Jan. 28.

The American flag flying over the Philippines would be no guarantee that the islands would not be attacked by a foreign power in the future, Sr. Teofilo Sison, Secretary for Defence, declared yesterday before an open forum at the University of Santo Tomas.

Speaking on possible re-examination of the Commonwealth's independence, Sr. Sison stated that it was "pure speculation" to believe that the Philippines would be safe under the protection of the American Eagle.

"If Poland, not to mention Belgium in the past, were attacked notwithstanding the pact that their independence was guaranteed by first class neighbouring powers, England and France, it can not be said with more reason that the Philippines will not be attacked even if they remain under the American flag, more especially if the distance between America and the Philippines is considered," Sr. Sigon stated.—United Press.

Lord Hailey to Tour African Colonies

Native Administration Will Be Investigated

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

London, Jan. 28.

The Colonial and Dominions Offices announce: "At the request of the Secretary of State for Colonies after consultation with the Governors concerned, Lord Hailey will shortly pay a visit to a number of British Dependencies in West, East and Central Africa to undertake an informal study of certain aspects of native administration, in pursuance of the work he has already done on this subject during his earlier visit in connection with the preparation of the African survey.

"It is expected that Lord Hailey's enquiries, which will start in West African territories, will take about six months. His attention will mainly be directed to a comparative study of the forms of native administration, its technical working and future development.

"At the end of the tour, Lord Hailey will spend a short time in Southern Rhodesia, and the Government of that Colony has offered facilities for an unofficial study for the purposes of comparison of the principles and methods followed in their native administration. Such comparison will be of value when further consideration is being given to the questions of native policy in the Rhodesias and Nyasaland, to which attention has been directed in a recent report of the Rhodesia Nyasaland Royal Commission.—Reuter.

Harsh Soviet Living Conditions Told

Prisoners Taken by Finns Say Food Dear, Wages Poor

Helsinki, Jan. 28.

Soviet prisoners-of-war state that the monthly salary for specialist amounts to 400 roubles but that the majority get between 100 and 150 roubles each month. Women working in Soviet Russia earn between 70 and 80 robles monthly and taxes, obligatory loans and contributions to the syndicates absorb 20 per cent. of the salaries.

The prisoners also say that if a workman fails to satisfy his superiors, he is fined to the extent of 30 per cent. in some cases. For 150 roubles, they add, it is possible to buy either 20 or 30 kilograms of white bread, 19 kilograms of meat, 8 kg. of butter, 3 kg. of coffee or a pair of boots. Rental of an apartment of between 5 and 8 square metres, amounts to between 30 and 60 roubles monthly, the prisoners state.—Havas

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REPORTS indicate that Colds and 'Flu are rapidly gaining ground everywhere. *NOW* is the time to prevent them, and 'ASPRO' is still the BEST and SAFEST way. Thousands and thousands of people the world over can prove to you that three 'ASPRO' Tablets taken with a hot lemon or other stimulating drink and regular doses afterwards according to directions will smash up a Cold or 'Flu attack in 24 hours. The aches—pains—shiveriness—weak-at-the-knees feeling are gone by morning. There is a reason for the quick action of 'ASPRO.' After ingestion in the system, 'ASPRO' is an anti-pyretic or fever-reducer. 'ASPRO' also promotes skin action and eliminates the poisons through the pores of the skin — quickly — and surely. Don't experiment! 'ASPRO' is the world's greatest antidote for Colds and Influenza and is always Best and Safest.

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(Made in Australia)

DODWELL & CO., LTD., *Distributors*

41

COMMERCE AND FINANCE

Money and Exchange

Foreign Exchanges

Closing, Jan. 27.

Bombay Rupee T. T. on:

Japan	79½	London	1/5⅝
New York	330	2 mths	
Shanghai	27½	„ (sellers)	1/5⅝
Hongkong	83¾		
		„ (buyers)	1/6⅛
		Japan 2 mths	
		„ (sellers)	80⅝
		„ (buyers)	79¼

London £ Sterling T. T. on:

New York	402.50	Shanghai	4⅜d
Paris	176.50	Bombay	1/5⅞
Berlin	—	Hongkong	1/2⅞
Amsterdam	7.53	Singapore	2/4⅛
Brussels	23.70	Yokohama	1/2¼
Madrid	39.00	„ (buying)	1/2⅝
Milan	78.00	Prague	—
Berne	17.85		

*—Unofficial rates.

New York U.S.$ T. T. on:

Berlin	40.20	Montreal	88.125
Spain	9.95	Brazil	5.10
Holland	53.08	Japan	23.48
Paris	2.26	Shanghai	7.95
Brussels	16.94	Hungary	17.60
S'zerland	22.42	Rumania	0.63
Italy	5.05	Yugo Slavia	2.35
Sweden	23.82½	Greece	0.73¾
Norway	22.72½	Bulgaria	Unq.
Denmark	19.32½	Finland	1.85
London			3.99
„ Demand			3.99½
Buenos Aires Paper			Unq.
„ „ „ market rate			23.80
Montreal on London			4.52⅞

—Reuter.

Foreign Money Rates

London: Jan. 27.

Fine Bank Bills,	3 months	1⅛%
Bank Bills,	6 months	1⅛%
Fine Trade Bills,	3 months	2¾%
Fine Trade Bills,	6 months	3¼%
Call Money		1%

New York Closed.—Reuter.

U. S. Commodities

Saturday's Closing Quotations

New York, Jan. 27.

The cotton market early declined on selling pressure and liquidation, with the severe cold in the South restricting business. Outside interest was limited, with traders awaiting fresh incentives. Later, prices rallied on shorts covering and trade and commission house buying. Finally, the market closed quiet on some profit taking, with quotations ranging from 1 point down to 4 points up.

Prices in the rubber market today eased on nervous liquidation, hedging, limited factory interest and a small speculative demand. At the close, quotations ranged from 11 to 15 points down.

Wheat futures in Chicago today moderately advanced on speculative buying, shorts covering, a fair miller demand and better Winnipeg advices. At the final bell, gains of ⅜ to ⅝ cent were recorded.

New York Cotton		New York Rubber	
Mar.	10.77-79 —01		
May	10.47-48 unch.		
July	10.13-15 unch.		
July (N.C.)	10.30 N +02	Mar.	18.57-60 —11
		May	18.12-17 —15
Oct. (N.C.)	9.48-49 +01	July	18.00-00 —15
Dec. (N.C.)	9.42-42 +04		
Jan. (N.C.)	9.36 N +02		

N. Y. Sugar No. 3		N. Y. Sugar No. 4	
May	1.91-92 unch. B/A	Mar.	1.59.59 unch. B/A
May	1.96-97 —01 B/A	May	1.54½-55 —01 B/A
Sept.	2.05-06 unch. B/A	Sept.	1.53½-54 —1½ B/A

Chicago Wheat		Chicago Corn	
May	99⅛-99 +⅜	May	57¼-57⅜ +⅛
July	96⅝-96½ +⅜		

Winnipeg Wheat		New York Silk No. 1
May	85½-85½ +¼	Market Closed.

B—Bid. A—Asked.—Reuter.

Britain Licenses Tea, Dried Fruit Imports

London, Jan. 28.

Tea and dried fruits have been added to the list of goods the import of which is prohibited except under licence.

The Ministry of Food emphasizes that the purchase of the order is to enable the Ministry to secure proper control of commodities in order to regulate prices and to ensure the best use of the quantities of dried fruits and tea imported. The order comes into force from yesterday.—Reuter.

Anglo-Greek Agreement

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

London, Jan. 28.

An agreement has been reached between the British Government and the Greek Government following conversations in London with M. Apostolidis, Greek Finance Minister, and M. Varvaressos, Governor of the Bank of Greece, on economic and financial matters interesting both countries. Letters have been exchanged between the Greek Finance Minister and the Chairman of the Council of Foreign Bondholders over a settlement of the service of the Greek external debt for the duration of the war.—Reuter.

New York Metal

Antimony, Chinese, in carload lots (25 tons) f.o.b. New York, duty paid, 16½ cents per lb., unchanged.

Tin, Straits, c.i.f. New York (25 tons lots) 45½ cents per pound, unchanged.

Copper, Electrolytic, first hand, 11⅝ cents per lb., unchanged.

Value of Pengoe Readjusted

Budapest, Jan. 27.

The National Hungarian Bank has modified the rate of the Pengoe as compared to the U.S. dollar, bringing it down to the pre-war level. This readjustment will enable the National Bank to proceed with a modification of the value of the Hungarian currency in relation to other controlled currencies such as the Reichsmark which, will rise in the proportion of from six to ten per cent.

It will be recalled that during recent German-Hungarian negotiations, such a readjustment was requested by the Reich.

Referring to the new measure, an official communique released by the National Bank points out that the measure was made necessary by exceptional circumstances and that imports and exports will not be modified in any way following the change.—Havas.

Argentina Delegation To Arrive in Japan Feb. 13

Tokyo, Jan. 27.

A party of eleven from Argentina will arrive at Yokohama on Feb. 13 aboard the O. S. K. liner Argentina Maru, it was announced here today.

An official welcome will be accorded the visitors by the Government. A welcoming committee headed by Mr. Masayuki Tani, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, will greet the delegation.

The visit of the group was expected to contribute to the promotion of trade and friendship between Japan and Argentina. The mission will study industrial and economic conditions in Japan and will confer with leaders in various circles.—Domei.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Statistical Data Concerning Leading Stocks

By Courtesy of Swan, Culbertson & Fritz

Name of Stock (No par value except where indicated)		Dividends: Annual rate $	Date of 1st quarterly payment	Book value	Earnings or Deficits: 5 yr Average 1926-30	1936	1937	1938	Yield on basis of price in %
Adams Express	..	0.25	Irregular	14	—	0.50	0.62	0.16	3
Allegheny Ludlum Steel	..	0.50	Irregular	21	—	2.13	2.10	D 1.04	2
Allis Chalmers	..	1.25	Irregular	32	—	2.27	4.42	1.44	3
American can	25	4	Feb. 15	46	6.29	5.80	6.08	4.35	4
Am. and Foreign Power	..	—	—	—	1.43	D 9.45	D 8.77	D 8.66	nil
Am. and For. P. $7 cum. Pref.		—	—	10	23.49	5.84	7.11	6.83	nil
Am. Locomotive	..	—	—	6	4.20	D 1.71	4.75	D 4.90	nil
Am. Radiator	..	0.30†	Irregular	11	1.84	0.70	0.68	D 0.08	3
Am. Rolling Mill	..	—	—	28	2.46	2.25	2.55	D 1.16	nil
American Smelting	..	3	Feb. 28	35	7.27	6.85	6.54	3.24	6
Am. Tel. and Tel.	100	9	Jan. 15	127	1.30	9.89	9.76	8.32	5
Am. Tob. "B"	35	5	Mar. 1	24	6.00	3.71	5.04	4.39	6
Am. Waterworks	..	—	—	10	2.80	1.52	1.14	0.38	nil
Anaconda Copper	50	1.25	Irregular	58	4.97	1.83	3.62	1.10	4
Atch., Top. & S. Fe.	100	—	—	260	19.16	1.56	0.60	0.83	nil
Auburn Automobiles	..	—	—	28	9.72	D 6.67	D15.00	D 1.73	nil
Baltimore and Ohio	100	—	—	126	11.36	0.85	D 1.20	D 6.04	nil
Barber Asphalt	(10)	0.25	Irregular	32	—	1.14	1.91	D 0.85	2
Barnsdall Oil	5	0.90	Feb. 1	8	—	1.01	0.85	1.26	7
Bethlehem Steel	..	1.50†	Irregular	117	7.06	2.09	7.63	D 0.70	2
Boeing Airplane	5	—	—	10	—	0.32	0.45	D 0.77	nil
Borg-Warner	5	1.35	Irregular	16	—	3.57	3.63	D 0.01	6
Bklyn. Manh. Tran.	..	—	—	79	6.78	0.30	4.09	D 1.25	nil
Canadian Pacific Rly.	25	—	—	40	3.11	0.04	0.30	D 0.32	nil
Case, J. I.	100	—	—	54	14.53	12.36	13.98	8.89	nil
Chase Nat. Bank	13.55	1.40	F.A. 1	32	4.04	2.24	2.03	—	3
Chesapeake & Ohio.	25	2.50	Jan. 1	51	5.67	5.72	4.43	2.62	6
Chrysler	5	5.00	Irregular	40	4.69	14.25	11.66	4.32	6
Columbia Gas and Electric.		—	—	16	2.08	0.53	0.57	0.31	nil
Commercial Credit	10	4.00	Mar. 31	29	—	6.08	7.10	4.60	9
Commonwealth & Southern		—	—	5	0.67	0.13	0.18	0.08	nil
Consolidated Edison	..	2	Mar. 15	52	4.50	2.32	2.17	2.09	6
Consolidated Oil	..	0.80	Feb. 15	18	—	1.18	1.48	0.55	11
Continental Oil	..	1	Jan. 30	17	0.64	1.78	2.97	1.00	4
Corn Products	25	3	Jan. 20	34	4.41	3.86	2.52	3.17	5
Distillers Corp. Seagrams	..	2.05	Mar. 15	21	nil	2.42	3.95	3.75	11
Douglas Aircraft	..	3	Irregular	21	1.50	1.74	1.90	3.76	4
Dupont de Nemours	10	7	Mar. 15	42	5.17	7.54	7.27	3.75	4
Eagle Picher Lead	10	0.20†	Irregular	14	—	0.74	0.40	—	2
Electric Bond & Share	5	—	—	21	2.15	0.17	0.42	0.18	nil
Elec. Bond & Share $6 Pref.		6	Feb. 1	30	—	6.42	7.31	—	9
Flintkote	..	1.00	—	13	—	1.75	1.50	1.21	5
General Electric	..	1.40	Jan. 25	11	1.81	1.52	2.21	0.90	4
General Motors	10	3.50†	Mar. 12	19	4.83	5.36	4.38	2.17	6
General Railway Signal	..	—	—	16	7.99	0.17	1.58	D 0.85	nil
Glidden	..	0.50	—	22	—	3.29	2.62	D 0.29	3
Goodrich Rubber	..	1	—	24	2.09	4.03	D 2.25	0.14	6
Goodyear Tire and Rubber		1†	Irregular	27	5.12	3.90	1.95	1.34	4
Great Northern Ry. Pfd.	..	—	—	157	9.47	3.99	4.04	1.09	nil
Greyhound	..	1.35	Jan. 1	9	D0.16	1.50	1.59	1.43	8
Int. Nickel	..	2	Mar. 30	14	0.85	2.40	3.31	2.09	5
Int. Tel. and Tel.	..	—	—	30	3.45	0.63	1.60	1.10	nil
Kennecott	..	2	Mar. 30	54	3.67	2.36	4.60	2.10	6
Loew's Inc.	..	2.50†	Mar. 30	34	6.71	6.73	8.47	4.65	7
Montgomery Ward	..	1.25†	Apr. 15	26	2.51	3.63	3.41	3.50	2
Nat. City Bank N.Y.	12½	1	F. A. 1	25	4.12	2.10	2.00	—	3
Nat. Dairy Products	..	0.80	Jan. 2	12	3.58	2.01	1.53	1.69	5
National Distillers	..	2	Feb. 1	21	—	3.81	3.86	3.85	8
Nat. Power and Light	..	0.60	Mar. 1	22	1.74	0.99	1.36	1.28	7
New York Central	..	—	—	142	12.63	1.79	0.99	D 3.13	nil
North Am. Aviation	1	1.40	Irregular	2	—	0.001	0.14	0.55	6
North American Co.	10	1.20*	Jan. 2	21	4.47	1.74	1.95	1.55	6
Pacific Gas and Electric	25	2	Jan. 16	30	2.83	2.55	2.71	2.47	6
Pacific Lighting	..	3*	Feb. 15	19	2.70	3.88	4.10	4.18	6
Packard Motors	..	—	—	3	1.11	0.47	0.20	D 0.12	nil
Paramount Pictures	1	0.15	—	17	—	1.18	1.96	0.84	2
Pennsylvania Railroad	50	1	Irregular	89	7.01	2.94	2.07	0.84	5
Phillips Petroleum	..	2	Mar. 1	8	3.69	4.02	5.42	2.03	5
Public Service of N.J.	..	2.50	Mar. 30	35	3.15	2.80	2.61	2.34	6
Pure Oil	..	0.25†	Irregular	22	1.77	1.63	2.15	0.38	3
Radio Corp.	..	0.20	Irregular	nil	1.32	0.21	0.41	0.30	4
Reynolds Tobacco "B"	[illegible]	2	Jan. 1	4	3.04	2.93	2.82	2.37	5
Schenley	5	—	—	45	—	7.05	5.04	2.46	nil
Sears Roebuck	..	4.25	Mar. 16	30	5.03	5.60	5.58	4.18	5
Socony Vacuum Corp.	15	0.50†	M. S. 15	44	—	1.38	1.82	1.29	4
Southern Pacific	100	—	—	123	10.19	3.84	0.20	D 1.81	nil
Standard Brands	..	0.47½	Jan. 2	90	1.53	1.11	0.73	0.62	7
Standard Gas & Electric	..	—	—	4	6.59	D 0.99	D 0.86	D 2.23	nil
Standard Oil of N.J.	25	1.25*	J. D. 15	0	3.47	3.73	5.64	2.86	2
Texas Gulf Sulphur	..	2	Mar. 15	49	5.21	2.56	3.02	1.81	6
Union Carbide & Carbon	..	1.90†	Jan. 2	15	3.40	4.14	4.81	2.77	2
Union Pacific Railway	100	6	Jan. 2	38	17.53	8.20	6.15	6.62	6
United Aircraft	5	2	Irregular	8	—	0.76	1.52	2.05	4
United Airlines	5	—	—	7	—	0.26	D 0.52	D 0.66	nil
United Corp.	..	—	—	2	0.55	0.19	0.22	0.07	nil
United Gas Improvement	..	1	Mar. 23	11	1.29	1.09	1.09	0.99	7
U.S. Rubber	10	—	—	24	nil	3.31	2.21	0.43	nil
U.S. Steel	..	—	—	147	12.90	2.91	8.01	D 3.79	nil
Vanadium	..	1†	Irregular	29	4.59	0.40	2.22	0.61	3
Warner Bros. Pictures		—	—	18	1.84	0.75	1.48	0.41	nil
Westinghouse Elec.	6.50	3.50	Feb. 28	70	7.22	5.67	7.53	3.38	3

*Plus extras D Deficit E Est †Dividends are for the latest four quarters

New York Stocks

Saturday's Closing Quotations

New York, Jan. 27.

Stock prices drifted aimlessly in another quiet and meaningless session. Despite continued good business news, traders refused to be shaken out of their lethargy, preferring to hold aloof pending more definite indications of the nearterm trend of the market.

The volume of trading was very small, amounting to only 320,000 shares.—Reuter.

Dow-Jones Averages

	High	Low	Close	Changes
30 Indust.	146.65	146.36	146.51	—0.10
20 Rails	30.77	30.71	30.75	—0.09
15 Utilit.	24.93	24.83	24.88	—0.12
40 Bonds	—	—	89.33	—0.04
11 Commod.	—	—	59.30	—0.02

	Jan 26	27		Jan 26	27
Adams Exp	7¾	7¾	Jones & L.	*57	*55¼
Alg Lud	21¼	21	Kennecott	35¼	35¼
Alld Stores	8¼	8¼	Lak F & M	*4	4¼
Allis Chal	37⅝	37	Libbey O F	49¼	49
Alum Ld	*104	104½	Lockheed	30	30¼
Amer Can	115½	115½	Loew's	35¼	35¼
Am Cyan B	33¼	34¼	Mack Trks	25¼	*24¼
Am For Pr	1¼	1¼	Martin G	38¼	38¼
„ $7 pfd	23½	23	McK & R	*18	*18¼
Am G & E	37¼	37⅜	Monsanto	106¼	*105¼
Am Loco	19⅞	*19	Mont Ward	52⅛	51¼
Am Metal	23¼	23½	Nat Avian	13	13¼
Am Radtr	9⅞	9¾	Nat C B	*29¼	*29¼
Am R Mill	15¼	15¼	Nat Dairy	16⅛	16⅛
Am Smltg	48¼	*48¼	Nat Dist	23¼	*23¼
Am Sug R	19⅞	19¼	Nat Gyp	11	11
Am T & T	170¼	170¼	Nat Lead	19¼	20
Am Tob B	89	89	Nat P & L	8¼	8
Am Wtrwks	10½	10½	Nat Steel	66¼	*65¼
Anaconda	26¾	27	Nat Supply	9¼	9¼
Atchison	22½	22¾	N Y Cent	16¼	16¼
Auburn	2½	2½	Niag Hud	5½	5½
Bald Loco	15½	15½	N A Avian	25¼	25¼
Baltimore	5¼	5¼	N Am Co	22¼	21¼
Barber	14¼	14¼	N Pacific	8¼	8¼
Barns Oil	12⅞	12⅞	O I Glass	64¼	64¼
Bendix	30½	30½	Pac G & E	33¼	*33¼
Beth Steel	73¾	73½	Pac Lightg	*49	49
Bliss	13⅛	*13½	Packard	3¼	3¼
Boeing	24¼	24½	Paramount	7⅛	7⅛
Borg War	24¼	24	Penn RR	21¼	21¼
Brigpt B	11¼	11¼	Phelps	35¼	35¼
Briggs Mfg	19¼	19¼	P & R Coal	*0¼	*0¼
Bkn-M Tr	14⅛	14¼	Phil Pet	40¼	40¼
„ $6 pfd	51	51	Pitts C & I	*7¼	*7¼
Budd Mrg	5⅛	5⅛	P S of N J	40¼	40⅜
Can Pac	5	5	Pullman	28	27¼
Case J I	71	71½	Pure Oil	8¼	8¼
Celanese	27⅞	27⅞	Radio	5¼	5¼
Chase N B	*34¼	*34¼	Reading	15¼	615¼
Ches & O	39¼	39¼	„ 1st prd	*25¼	*25¼
Chrysler	83⅞	83¼	Rem Arms	*4¼	*4¼
Clim Mlyb	37¼	37⅞	Rep Avian	6¼	6¼
Colt's	80	*80	Rep Steel	19¼	19¼
Col Gas & E	6⅛	6⅜	Rev C & B	*12¼	12¼
„ 6% pfd	89¼	*88¼	Rey Tob B	41¼	40¼
Com Credit	47¼	47¼	Richfield	*7⅛	7⅛
Com & Sth	1¼	1¼	Safeway	47¼	47¼
Cons Edis	31¼	31¼	Schenely	12¼	12⅛
Cons Oil	7⅛	7⅞	Sears Roe	83¼	83¼
Cont Can	42¼	42¼	Shell U Oil	11¼	*11¼
Cont Oil	24¼	24¼	Soc-Vac	11¼	11¼
Copld St	16½	*16	Sthrn Pac	13¼	13
Corn Prod	64	64	Sthrn Rly	30¼	30¼
Curtis Wr	10⅝	10⅞	Sperry	45	45¼
„ "A"	29	29¼	Spicer	*30¼	*30¼
Deere & Co	21	20¼	Std Brands	6¼	7
Dist Cpn S	19	19¼	Std G & E	1¼	1¼
Douglas	82¼	83¼	Std Oil C	25	*25
Du Pont	181	180½	Std Oil N J	44¼	44
Eag P Lead	*10½	10½	Stone & W	10¼	10¼
Eaton Mfg	32	32⅛	Studebaker	9¼	9¼
Elc A Lite	36⅛	*35¼	Swift Int	32¼	*31¼
Elec B & S	7⅛	7⅛	Technicolor	14⅛	14⅛
„ $5 pfd	*57	*57	Tex Cpn	43⅛	43⅛
„ $6 pfd	66½	66½	Tex Gulf	34¼	*34¼
E P & Lt	29¼	30¼	Tikn D A	22⅛	22⅛
Fisk Rub	14⅛	14¼	Transamer	5¼	5¼
Flintkote	19⅞	19¼	Tw Cent F	12⅛	12¼
Gen Am Tr	53⅞	*53	T C F pfd	*24¼	25
Gen Elec	39¼	38½	Un Carbide	80½	80¼
Gen Motor	52⅛	52⅛	Un Pacific	94	*94
Gen Rly	17	16½	Un Aircraft	47¼	47¼
Gen T & R	21⅞	21¼	Un Air L	15⅛	15⅛
Glidden	18	18	Un Corpn	2¼	2¼
Goodrich	17½	*17½	„ $3 pfd	39⅛	39¼
„ $5 pfd	63½	*63½	Un Gas	1⅛	1⅛
Goodyear	22½	22½	Un Gas Imp	14¼	14¼
Gt N I Ore	13⅞	13½	U S Ind Al	22⅛	22½
Gt N Rly	24⅞	24¼	U S Rubber	36	36
Gt W Sugar	27⅞	27⅞	„ 8% pfd	111¼	111¼
Greyhound	16⅞	16⅞	U.S. Steel	57¼	57¼
Herc Pow	89¼	89	Vanadium	[illegible]	[illegible]
Homestake	59¼	59¼	Walworth	5¼	*5¼
Int Harv	55½	55½	War Bro Pic	3⅛	3¼
Int Nickel	36¼	36½	West Elec	109	*107¼
Int T & T	*4	*4	Woodward	22¼	*22¼
Johns Man	73	*72¼			

BONDS

Amer. & For. Power	63	62¼
Baltimore & Ohio	26	*25¼
Brazil (U.S. of) 8% 1941	22⅜	21⅝
„ „ 6½% 1957	17	16⅞
Cities Serv. Pwr. & Lt.	85	85⅜
Erie R.R. 6s 1967	15¼	15⅛
Int. Tel. & Tel.	43½	43½
New England Gas & Elec.	64	64⅞
Republic of Colombia	30½	30¼
„ „ (1928) 6s '61	30⅝	30⅝
Sthrn. Pacific Co.	46	46¼
Stand. Gas & Elec.	58½	65

Dow-Jones Summary

By Courtesy of Swan, Culbertson & Fritz

Stock prices on Wall Street today ruled irregular in a session of quiet trading. A few issues contributed most of the trading, with United Corporation most active. Steels and motors fluctuated narrowly. Douglas Aircraft was featured in a firm aircraft section. Featuring business news was the three point decline in the Pittsburgh operating schedule for next week. Adverse weather has slowed building, but orders are indicating an early resumption on a large scale. The Federal Reserve has reported a four per cent. gain in Department Store sales last week.

Stocks: Continued their meaningless drift today, reflecting the absence of news and small public interest. The TIMES INDEX of business activity was placed at 103.7, against 105 last week and 91.4 for the corresponding period in the previous year.

Dividends: Bendix Aviation $0.50.

Cotton: The early easiness on Bombay and Alexandria advices met price-fixing in a narrow market. Textiles ruled dull. It is reported that the export subsidy will be discontinued next week. Of even brokers' opinions taken three were bullish, two bearish and two neutral.

Wheat: Eased on a prediction of moderate weather in the winter belt and a lack of speculative demand, which awaits for more definite developments in the crop condition. There was the usual moderate buying on dips. Of seven brokers' opinions taken three were bearish and for neutral.

Corn: Trading was quiet and featureless.

Rubber: Declined on the easiness of Singapore and freer offerings. The resumption of sailings of the Holland-America Line to Java and New York was construed by the trade as contributing to the safety of short hedges.

Hides: Moved lower on light liquidation in a thin market. British leather purchases are expected next week.

Sugar No. 4: Ruled quiet but steady. It is reliably reported that Cuba has offered England 100,000 tons at 1.60, whilst rumours indicate that buyers ideas are around 1050.

Bombay Cotton Market

Bombay, Jan. 27.

Prices in the Bombay cotton market during the week under review early experienced a sharp fall on unloading by nervous bulls and option dealers selling, following the substantial break in jute prices and with lower foreign markets accentuating the decline.

At the lower level, speculative support and straddle buying appeared, causing a rally, but the publication today of the Excess Profits Tax Bill induced renewed heavy liquidation by bulls and option dealers. Sentiment was very disturbed.

Business in the spot market was moderate.—Reuter.

Business During the War

Criticisms of the Pooling System, Government Says Justified as Means of Distribution

THE pooling system has received its share of the criticisms which war-time regulation and control of trade have evoked. But at the moment the voices of the critics have died down, for the reason that authority seems prepared to meet them half-way or thereabouts. Business men agree that in certain contingencies a good case may be made for pooling. There are now signs that the Government itself accepts the reservation that the system can be justified only as a means to fair distribution when there is not enough of some essential product to go round, states "The Times."

"Pooling means lumping together the whole of the national stocks of a commodity and putting it on the market as a standardized article at a controlled price. In the early days of the war there were widespread suspicions that it was the official intention to push the system to extreme lengths; to pool all manner of things more or less indiscriminately. Some of the rumours may have been unfounded. There was talk of pooling tea stocks and introducing one standard brand in place of all the others. It has not yet happened. Margarine, for a short time pooled, has since been decontrolled, and the brand names are re-emerging. Cooking fats have undergone the same quick change; all the proprietary brands were at first joined in one standard compound but are now again being sold under their old names. The only foodstuffs actually pooled at the time of writing are dried fruits. Though there is a maximum price for butter, the same for all types, the types are still kept distinct.

Petroleum Products

The outstanding pooled commodities are the petroleum products, including petrol, distributed by the Petroleum Board under an arrangement with the Government: aviation spirit, motor spirit, benzol, kerosine, white spirit, gas oil, diesel oil, fuel oil, and asphalt. One standardized brand of petrol, at a fixed price, has taken the place of all the brands of motor fuel hitherto on sale. Petroleum products are used in large quantities by all the Service Departments, and in view of their obvious importance in time of war the petroleum pool has been accepted by the country generally without protest. Pooling of stocks and of storage facilities, with the elimination of brands, has made it possible to increase our effective storage capacity. Unified control of the means of transport enables sudden demands in abnormal circumstances to be met with a minimum of delay and dislocation. There is also a lubricating oil pool, but that is an importers' pool only, and the regular brands of motor oils are still on the market.

Justification of Pooling

The justification for pooling as a partial corrective of scarcity is that it prevents hardship falling unequally on the poorer part of the community. Without it any deficiency in a commodity might mean the disappearance from the market of the cheaper proprietary brands but not necessarily of the more expensive. Many makers of branded goods would themselves, no doubt, prefer their own and all other makers' products to go into a common stock rather than see some brands, but not their own, remain on sale. If supplies of a commodity are short, there is much to be said for substituting one standard grade for all others, and fixing a price within the purchasing power of the general public. But unless there is a real deficiency there are, on balance, serious objections to pooling; and the desire to adopt the system for its own sake, if that desire has existed, cannot be given play without doing grave harm. It wipes out competition, the great safeguard for high quality and low price. To substitute for competition a system so restrictive of trade creates an immense disturbance, only to be excused by stern necessity.

Disadvantages

Some practical disadvantages of pooling are illustrated by what happened in the brief period of control of cooking fats. For some time there has been a deficiency of lard, and cooking compounds which serve as efficient substitutes are marketed and advertised under trade names. The head of an important grocery concern has explained that the product sold by his firm is supplied in neatly wrapped, cleanly packages of a pound or half a pound, ready to hand over the counter. This and all the other proprietary brands were for a while taken off the market, and in their place the manufacturers turned out a standard product. Instead of reaching the retailer ready packed it came 28lb. The shopmen had the task of in anonymous, solid lumps of some cutting it up, and some waste was inevitable. Being exposed in bulk, it was subject to deterioration. Machinery designed for packing the cooking compound was put out of work; the paper and other containers, cut, printed, and prepared for this special purpose, would have been unusable had not the control been removed. Nor did customers take kindly to the pooled product; they had not the confidence in it which they had in the established brand of their choice.

The Value of a Name

The disappearance of a trade name from shops and hoardings may not strike the ordinary man as really important. But the manufacturer who produces and advertises branded goods guarantees in effect that consumers are supplied with goods of a recognized quality and at a fixed price. To the maker pooling means the loss of whatever goodwill is vested in his name or trade-mark, to establish which in public favour may have cost him many years of effort and a large investment. The goodwill of British industry and trade is in large measure the sum of the goodwill earned by hundreds of separate commodities.

Maintaining Goodwill

The absorption of branded goods in a common pool confronts business men with a problem which they should examine here and now in preparation for the day when trade reverts to its function of satisfying the needs of people living at peace. The problem is to maintain their goodwill in the interval. Much the same difficulties will have to be met by other firms—and possibly by whole industries—which, though their products are not pooled, have turned over from fulfilling peace-time demands to direct participation in the national war effort. There are clothing manufacutrers whose output is needed for the Services. Some businesses find their occupation gone because their raw material—it may be timber—is not now freely available. The production of electricity and gas is restricted by rationing. As the Government would not look with favour on campaigns to increase sales of gas or electricity, the industries which supply them cannot very well advertise in the ordinary way. But what, then, is to become of "Mr. Therm," who has been built up so skilfully and at some considerable cost as a model public servant? Publicity seems to be the answer to this problem of keeping goodwill alive.

Japan to Import Foreign Coal

Emergency Measure is Necessary to Remedy The Shortage

Tokyo, Jan. 26.

Importation of foreign coal will be allowed as an emergency measure to remedy the shortage of coal and electric power it was decided by the Cabinet on Tuesday. It was also announced that the authorities would postpone for the present invocation of compulsory measures, as the producers, after lengthy deliberations with the Commerce and Industry Minister, have agreed to increase their deliveries to electric power plants.

This policy was established by the cabinet after three successive meetings on Monday and Tuesday, as Premier Yonai had requested his colleagues to discuss measures for alleviating the coal shortage immediately, prior to the examination of all other impending questions.

Negotiations

Meanwhile, the Commerce Minister had been negotiating with the representatives of the Mitsui and the Mitsubishi interests, as their support was deemed indispensable for the success of the emergency measures planned by the government. That support was granted and the government was able to shelve compulsory measures which it had threatened to take under the Electric Power Regulation Ordinance voted last year by the Diet.

"For the first time in my life, I have humbly bowed in solicitation," Mr. Ginjiro Fujiwara, Commerce Minister and powerful 'paper king' declared to the press. "By this gesture, I have secured full unconditional support of the coal producers," he added.

Stocks Available

It was understood that 160,000 tons stocked in different parts of Japan would be made available by the owners, while 100,000 tons would be imported from Tsingtao, Formosa, Sakhalin and Manchoukuo. This would make up for the shortage of January and February, while the rainy season, beginning in March, would give more hydro-electric power.

Imports

As for the imports of foreign coal, which would supplement imports from Japan's possessions on the continent, necessary permits would be given by the Finance Minister according to the regulations of the exchange control.

All these measures have been supplemented by provisional, drastic steps to offset the shortage of coal to the electric power generating industry. The Kokuminshimbun reports that large consumers of power were requested to appear at the Metropolitan Police Board on Sunday, and informed of a plan to institute one or two full holidays before the end of this month.

Industries Closing Down

Under this plan, ordinary industries will close down for two days and munitions industries for one day.

These measures have been found necessary as restrictions which had been decided in the amount of electricity to be used by large consumers had not been observed, according to the statement of Mr. Jiro Masuda, President of the Japan Electric Generating and Transmission Company, in the Asahi.

The restrictions had been fixed at 10 per cent. in the Kwansai (Osaka and Region), up to January 14, when it was increased to 28 per cent., and at 10 per cent. in the Kwanto (Tokyo and region) up to January 16, when it was increased to 20 per cent.

The delicate situation inherited from the preceding cabinet in this matter will thus be satisfactorily remedied, it is believed. That situation may be judged by the fact that, due to shortage of electric power, several large factories in the Kwansai had been forced to close down in the middle of this month, including the Dai Nippon Cotton Spinning Company, the plant of the Takede Pharmaceutical Company and a factory of the Itami Carpet Weaving Company, while several power stations in the Nagoya region have also ceased work.—Havas.

New York Weekly Cotton Statistics

New York, Jan. 26.

According to statistics compiled by the New York Cotton Exchange for the week ended January 26, supplies of cotton brought into sight thus far for the season totalled 10,457,000 bales, showing increases of 213,000 bales over last week and of 2,921,000 bales over the corresponding week of last year.

Forwardings to United States mills for the season reached 4,853,000 bales, showing increases over the figures for last week and the corresponding week in 1939 of 133,000 bales and 1,187,000 bales, respectively.

Exports from United States ports since August 1, 1939 totalled 3,949,000 bales, an increase of 284,000 bales over the previous week and of 1,671,000 bales over the corresponding week of last year. These exports included: 552,000 bales to Japan; 235,500 bales to China Proper; 10,000 bales to French Indo-China; 1,292,000 bales to Great Britain and 30,000 bales to Germany.

Stock in United States ports and interior towns were estimated at 6,252,000 bales, representing a contraction of 177,000 bales compared with last week but an increase of 141,000 bales compared with the corresponding week of last year.—Reuter.

U.S. Cotton Export Subsidy May End

Administration Lacks Funds To Continue Scheme

New York, Jan. 26.

Officials of the Agricultural Department stated today that they may be forced to abandon the cotton export subsidy on some 1,500,000 bales short of their goal, owing to a lack of funds.

No definite decision, however, can be made, pending the final report of cancellations of exports under the high subsidy rate during the early part of the programme.

Cancellations

Thus far, cancellations totalling about 50,000 bales have been received, the majority of which fell under the original rate of 1½ cents.

Unless the cancellations increase, there will be only enough money available to make commitments for 6,500,000 bales, of which more than 6,000,000 bales have already been completed.—Reuter.

MARKET PRICES

The following prices effective, in the Western District on Jan. 25, are quoted in cents per lb. except when marked E each, D dozen, B bunch.

Beef	
Sirloin Roast	95
Rib Roast	88
Rump Steak	95
Fillet	1.70
Topside Steak	80
Silverside	95
Brisket	63
Shin	58
Stewing	75
Soup Meat	58
Suet	70
Mutton	
Gigot	85
Saddle	85
Loin Chops	85
Shoulder	75
Flank	73
Neck	73
Pork	
Leg	58
Loin	58
Loin Chop	65
Shoulder	60
Lard	70
Veal	
Leg	1.20
Steak	1.35
Cutlets	1.10
Stewing	90
Buffalo	65
Goat	1.05
Prepared Meat	
Bacon	1.15
Brisket	83
Silverside	83
Round	83
Ham (Imp.)	1.20
Chinese	1.00
Salted Pork	72
Fresh Fish	
Bream	45
Black Head	33
Carp	50
Cod, Ningpo	53
Cod, Shanghai	48
Crabs	70
Cuttle	28
Eel	75
Flounder	40
Halibut	40
Herring	40
Lobster	2.50
Mackerel	65
Mandarin	60
Pomfret	90
Prawns	E 15
Ribbon Fish	33
Salmon	43
Samli	80
Shrimps	80
Soles, Ningpo	40
Soles, S'hai	70
Whitebait	40
Yellow	40
Salted Fish	
Herring	44
Jelly	45
Ribbon	35
Yellow	50
Whitebait	34
Salmon	34
Grain and Flour	
Flour: A 49 lb	12.00
Can. 9 lb.	17.00
U.S. 49 lb.	16.50
S'hai 50 lb.	10.00
Rice 220 lb.	50.00
Milk	
Grade A T.T.	P 56
Grade A	P 52
Grade B	P 28

Vegetables	
Artichokes	10
Bamboot Shoots	85
„ Dried	60
Broad	40
French	60
Haricot	40
Lima	30
Sprouts	10
White	30
Soaked	30
Beetroot	15
Cabbage	20
Salted	20
Shantung	20
Tientsin	20
Carrots	25
Cauliflower	E 1.80
Celery, Ch.	B 08
U.S.	3.00
Chilies	40
Cucumber	80
Egg-plant	60
Endive	E 20
Garlic	50
Green Pepper	1.50
Horseradish	40
Kale	15
Leeks	B 08
Kohlrabi	B 10
Lettuce	E 50
Mint	40
Mushrooms	2.20
Onions, Amer.	30
smaall	40
spr.	B 08
Parsnips	25
Potatoes	14
new	20
Potatoes sweet	08
Pumpkin	10
Radish	E 04
Red Cabbage	1.00
Spinach	15
Thyme	2.00
Tomatoes	80
Turnips	15
Poultry, Eggs	
Capon	1.25
Chicken, spr.	1.05
Deer	E 12.00
Duck	E 3.00
Duck wild	1.80
Egg (chick.)	D 1.18
Fowl	1.05
Goose	E 5.50
Hare	E 1.20
Partridge	1.25
Pheasant	2.20
Pigeon	E 70
Pigeon wild	E 30
Quail	E 60
Rabbit	E 1.40
Snipe	E 35
Teal	E 60
Turkey	90
Venison	E 3.20
Woodcock	60
Duck dressed	E 2.75
Eggs (duck)	D 1.08
Goose dressed	E 4.25
Fruit	
Apples Dairen	28
Bananas	20
Grapefruit	E 63
Lemons	E 40
Oranges, Canton	50
„ U.S.	D 5.00
„ Mandarin	45
Fodder	
Barley 110 lb.	17.00
Bran 110 lb.	11.40

Fuel

Best Anthracite	metric ton	132.00
No. 1 House Coal	„	160.00
No. 1 Kitchen Coal	„	145.00
Firewood	3 large bundles	1.00
Charcoal 2nd Quality	40 lb.	6.80

Treasury Bills Report

London, Jan. 28.

The total amount applied for in tenders for £60,000,000 Treasury Bills was £112,190,000. The average rate per cent. for bills at three months was 22/0,32d against 21/8,85d a week ago.—Reuter.

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ATUTA MARU ..... Mar. 18

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PRES. TAFT	Feb. 9	PRES. TAFT	Mar. 25
PRES. CLEVELAND	Feb. 12	PRES. CLEVELAND	Apr. 8
PRES. PIERCE	Feb. 26	PRES. PIERCE	Apr. 22
PRES. COOLIDGE	Mar. 12	PRES. COOLIDGE	May 7

TO HONGKONG AND MANILA:

Leave Shanghai			*Leave Shanghai*
PRES. GARFIELD	Feb. 19	PRES. ADAMS	Mar. 13
PRES. COOLIDGE	Feb. 28	PRES. HARRISON	Apr. 10

ROUND-THE-WORLD: To New York and Boston via Straits, Ceylon, India, Egypt, Italy and France.

Leave Shanghai			*Leave Shanghai*
PRES. GARFIELD	Feb. 19	PRES. HARRISON	Apr. 10
PRES. ADAMS	Mar. 13	PRES. POLK	May 8

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Information relating to sailings, ports of call, freight and passage rates will be gladly given on request to intending passengers and shippers.

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Agents
21-23 French Bund Telephone 82020

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KANSAI MARU ..... Feb. 5

Kobe Sailings
For South America via Panama
MONTEVIDEO MARU .. Feb. 1
For South America via E. & S. Africa
ARIZONA MARU ..... Feb. 27
For Bombay
SUMATRA MARU ..... Jan. 26
LONDON MARU ..... Feb. 11
For Calcutta
BORNEO MARU ..... Jan. 24
HIMALAYA MARU .... Feb. 12

Nagasaki Sailings
For Manila, Cebu and Davao
TAKAO MARU ..... Feb. 12
MEXICO MARU ..... Feb. 5

Keelung Sailings
For Haiphong, Saigon and Bangkok
BANGKOK MARU ..... Feb. 3

Kobe Sailings
For Australia and New Zealand
TOKYO MARU ..... Jan. 31
For West Africa
*ALASKA MARU ..... Jan. 25

*Cargo only

ŌSAKA SYŌSEN KAISYA
20 Canton Road Telephone 15324

D. K. K.

SHANGHAI-TSINGTAO-DAIREN LINE

	Arrival	Departure
ss. HOTEN MARU	Jan. 27	Jan. 29 at 9 a.m.
ss. TSINGTAO MARU	Jan. 30	Feb. 1 at 9 a.m.
ss. DAIREN MARU	Feb. 1	Feb. 3 at 9 a.m.
ss. HOTEN MARU	Feb. 4	Feb. 6 at 9 a.m.
ss. TSINGTAO MARU	Feb. 7	Feb. 9 at 9 a.m.
ss. DAIREN MARU	Feb. 10	Feb. 12 at 9 a.m.

SHANGHAI-TSINGTAO-TIENTSIN-DAIREN-LINE
(Freight only)
ss. KOGA MARU ..... Jan. 27

For Passage and Freight apply to
DAIREN KISEN KAISHA
110 Szechuen Road Telephone 19648

TŌA K. K.
Nagasaki Express Service

	Arrival	Departure
NAGASAKI MARU (Yangtszepoo Wharf)	Jan. 28	Jan. 29 at 9 a.m. (Yangtszepoo Wharf)
SHANGHAI MARU	Feb. 1	Feb. 2 at 9 a.m.

Kobe Express Service

KASIMA MARU (Wayside Wharf)	Jan. 23	Jan. 29 at noon (Wayside Wharf)
TAIYO MARU (Wayside Wharf)	Jan. 29	Feb. 1 at 10 a.m. (Wayside Wharf)

For passage apply to the ticket office of Toa Kaiun Kaisya at Astor House Hotel. Telephone 45297, 42350, 42359

TŌA KAIUN KAISYA
5 THE BUND TELEPHONE 19600

VESSELS ARRIVING TO-DAY

The following particulars in connection with vessels due to arrive to-day are based upon information available yesterday evening

From KOBE: Taiyo Maru, due p.m. Wayside Wharf.

DUE AT FUTURE DATES

All vessels are listed under their terminal port. The first date is that of the ship's departure from that port, and the second is the date she is due to arrive in Shanghai Where a ship's name is duplicated it indicates the port of call last visited.

On account of the present international situation there is considerable interference with movements of ships, especially those from Europe. In cases where it is definitely known that the vessel is not running to schedule the Shanghai arrival date is omitted.

EUROPE AND STRAITS

From LISBON			**From SOERABAYA**		
Torrens	10/12	30/1	Tjibadak	12/1	30/1
From GENOA			Tjitjalengka	19/1	5/2
C. B'camano	26/1	22/2	**From MANILA**		
From TRIESTE			M. Maersk	24/1	30/1
Himalaya	21/12	7/2	Tjitjalengka	28/1	5/2
From SINGAPORE			P. Taft		8/2
Himalaya	23/1	7/2	**From HONGKONG**		
			See "China Ports" below		

AMERICA AND JAPAN

From NEW YORK			**From SEATTLE**		
A. Maersk	9/12	30/1	Collingsworth	13/1	8/2
Mokihana	—	10/2	**From PORTLAND**		
Sophocles	24/12	14/2	Agra	23/12	30/1
Ivaran	—	17/2	**From HONOLULU**		
Sorholt	30/12	21/2	Asama M.	9/1	10/2
Laura Maersk	10/1	25/2	Tatuta M.	23/1	24/2
N. Maersk	24/1	12/3	**From KOBE**		
S. Navigator	—	12/3	A. Maresk	21/1	30/1
From SAVANNAH			**From NAGASAKI**		
N. Maersk	29/1	12/3	Shanghai M.	31/1	1/2
From PANAMA			**From KEELUNG**		
L. Maersk	21/1	25/2	Tyosa M.	31/1	2/2
From LOS ANGELES					
Asama M.	1/1	10/2			
Sophocles	16/1	14/2			
Sorholt	18/1	21/2			
Tatuta M.	15/1	24/2			

AFRICA AND AUSTRALIA

From CAPETOWN			**From MAURITIUS**		
Ruys	17/1	24/2	Ruys	27/1	24/2

CHINA PORTS

From DAIREN			**From HONGKONG**		
Tsingtao M.	28/1	30/1	M. Maersk	27/1	30/1
From AMOY					
Tjibadak	27/1	30/1			

VESSELS LEAVING

SOUTH CHINA COAST

JARDINES. FREQUENT SAILINGS to SOUTH CHINA PORTS, INDO-CHINA, BORNEO, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS and INDIA.—For freight or passage please apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., 27 The Bund. Tel. 15290.

TJIBADAK Feb. 1. AMOY, HONGKONG, MUNTOK and JAVA PORTS.—The J.C.J.L. steamer Tjibadak sails from Shanghai Customs Lower Buoys No. 11-12 on Thursday, February 1, taking cargo to Hongkong, Muntok and Java Ports. Excellent passenger accommodation. Through tickets issued to European and Australian Ports. For particulars apply to the Java-China-Japan Lijn Agentschap Shanghai N.V: Brunner Mond Building, 133 Szechuen Road. Tel. Nos. 16247 (4 Lines). 31-1

(Continued in next column)

VESSELS SAILING

The undermentioned vessels are due to sail from Shanghai upon the dates indicated.

For LIVERPOOL		**For SAN FRANCISCO**	
Hakozaki Maru	7/2	Agra	3/2
Husumi Maru	29/2	P. Taft	9/2
For OSLO		P. Cleveland	12/2
Triton	29/1	Asama Maru	17/2
Tai Ping Yang	24/2	P. Pierce	26/2
For GENOA		Tatuta Maru	2/3
C. B'camano	24/2	P. Coolidge	12/3
For BOMBAY		**For SEATTLE**	
Okitu Maru	2/2	Collingsworth	10/2
Durban Maru	6/2	**For YOKOHAMA**	
Tango Maru	7/2	Suwa Maru	30/1
For COLOMBO		**For KOBE**	
Toyama Maru	29/1	Kasima Maru	29/1
For CAPETOWN		Taiyo Maru	1/2
Ruys	26/2	**For NAGASAKI**	
For JAVA		Nagasaki Maru	29/1
Tjibadak	1/2	Shanghai Maru	2/2
Tjitjalengka	8/2	**For DAIREN**	
For HONGKONG		Hoten Maru	29/1
Asama Maru	11/2	Tsingtao Maru	1/2
For NEW YORK		Dairen Maru	3/2
Sakito Maru	31/1	Hoten Maru	6/2
M. Maersk	1/2	Tsingtao Maru	9/2
Kansai Maru	5/2	Dairen Maru	12/2
L. Maersk	13/2		
Ivaran	19/2		
Torrens	21/2		
Azuma Maru	13/3		

VESSELS LEAVING (Cont.)

NORTH CHINA COAST

JARDINES. FREQUENT SAILINGS to NORTH CHINA PORTS.—For freight or passage please apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., 27 The Bund. Tel. 15290.

STRAITS AND EUROPE

TRITON Jan. 29. ADEN PORT SUDAN, PORT. SAID, CASABLANCA, BERGEN and OSLO via HONGKONG, SINGAPORE and COLOMBO.—Motorship Triton of the Wilhelmsen Lines will be despatched from Shanghai for the above-mentioned ports on or about January 29. For freight or passage please apply to the agents Dodwell and Co., Ltd., 17 Canton Road. Tel. 11366. 29-1

AMERICA

MARCHEN MAERSK Feb. 1. Via JAPAN for LOS ANGELES and via PANAMA to NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, SAVANNAH and NORFOLK.—For Freight and Passage apply to Maersk Line, Shanghai Agency, 210-214 Kiukiang Road. Tel. 15566. 1-2

KANSAI M. Feb. 5. FOR LOS ANGELES, NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA and BALTIMORE.—FOR freight apply to O. S. K. Line, 20 Canton Road. Room No. 316 Tel. 15324. 5-2

WEATHER, TIME AND TIDE

Monday, January 29, 1940 (21st day of 12th moon)	SICCAWEI Jan. 27 16.00	Jan. 27 21.00	Jan. 28 4.00	Jan. 28 9.00
Barometer inches	30.28	30.40	30.35	30.38
at 32 F. (variation for 24 hrs.)	—0.10	—0.14	—0.15	—0.13
at 32 F. (,, ,, 12 hrs.)	—0.12	—0.17	—0.03	—0.02
Wind (direction)	E	ENE	ENE	ENE
,, (miles per hour)	4.5	8.1	6.8	9.9
Temperature (Fahr.)	34.3°	27.3	31.8°	36.9°
Humidity %	49	88	91	85
Nebulosity (0 to 10)	7	0	10	10
Rainfall inches				

Siccawei Abridged Report January 27	Mean 1940	24 hrs. variation	67 years average
Barometer (mean) 4 obs	30.45	—0.06	30.31
Temp. Min. 16.5 Max 38.7	27.6	+ 1.0	37.6
Total rainfall January 1 to midnight before last (inches)	1.55	—	1.56

Time and Tide	29/1	30/1	31/1	1/2	2/2
Sun rises at Shanghai ..	6.48	6.48	6.48	6.47	6.47
Sun sets at Shanghai	17.26	17.27	17.27	17.28	17.29
Moon rises at Shanghai ..	22.22	23.27	—	0.29	1.28
Moon sets at Shanghai ..	9.31	10.13	10.55	11.39	12.25
Flood makes Shai. 6 to 18	13.34	14.29	15.04	16.00	17.15
Ebb. makes Shai. 6 to 18	6.10	7.00	8.00	9.02	10.10
H.W. W'sung Bar 6 to 18	15.26	16.14	17.02	18.05	6.45
Ht above L.W. (feet) ..	8.00	7.80	7.60	7.50	7.40

POST OFFICE NOTICES

The following times apply to the Head Post Office, Szechuen Road Bridge. Earlier posting at Sub-Offices is needed.

MONDAY, January 29.		Reg.	Ord.
Japan and Korea via Nagasaki		*19.00	7.15
Tsingtao and Dairen		*19.00	7.15
Formosa via Keelung	x	*19.00	7.30
Foochow via Santuao		*19.00	8.00
Ninghsien etc. via Chinhai		9.30	10.00
Japan via Kobe		9.30	10.00
Tsingtao		9.30	10.00
Weihaifei Chefoo and Tientsin		9.30	10.00
Nantung		14.30	15.00
H'kong Canton Aust. N.Z. Indo-China	AX	15.30	16.00
Kiangpei offices south and east of Jukao		19.30	20.00
TUESDAY, January 30.			
U.S.S.R. and Europe via Siberia		*20.00	8.00
Tsingtao Weihaiwei Chefoo Tientsin		12.30	13.00
Amoy and Hongkong		12.30	13.00
Aust. N.Z. Indo-China and Manila	x	15.00	16.00
Hongkong and Canton	x	15.30	16.00
Kiangpei offices south and east of Jukao		19.30	20.00

* The night before.

A Parcel mail for S.S., F.M.S., Ceylon, Africa, Egypt, E-Soudan, closes at 12.00 on 29th.

Next parcel mail for U.S.A. closes on Feb. 3, 1940.

Air Mails

Imperial Airways Service per steamer on February 1, at 8.15 a.m. for registered and at 9 a.m. for ordinary due London on February 14.

Pan American Airways Service per steamer on February 1, at 8.15 a.m. for registered and at 9 a.m. for ordinary due San Francisco on Feb. 13.

Air France per steamer on February 1, at 8.15 a.m. for registered and at 9 a.m. for ordinary.

Neth. (K.L.M.) Air Mail Service (Batavia-Naples) per steamer to Hongkong.

Royal Netherlands Indies' Airways K.N.I.L.M. (Saigon-Batavia-Sydney) per steamer to Hongkong.

Shanghai-Japan Air Mail Service: daily at 8 p.m.

Domestic Air Mail

Nanking per Shanghai-Nanking Air Line at 9.45 a.m. and 12.00, at Yuhang Road Sub-Office at 9.15 a.m. and 11.30 a.m.

Hwaining Kiukiang and Hankow per Shanghai-Hankow Air Line daily at 10.30 p.m.

Ningsia, Shensi, Szechuen, Yunnan Kweichow, Hupeh (Shasi and west) and west to Hongkong for the Hongkong-Chungking plane.

Peiping, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tatung, Kalgan, Shanhaikwan, Tsingtao, Tungshan, Shihkiachwang, Chengte, Kaifeng, Taiyuan and Yuncheng by the planes of the Chung Hua Air Transport Co. daily at 9.30 p.m.

Light Train Mail

Via N.S.R. 8.45 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.

Kiangpei offices north and west of Jukao 8.45 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.

Hangchow 11.30 and 10.30 p.m.

North Pinghan and Lunghai Line (Chenghsien and east thereof) 8.45 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.

Wuhu Hwaining, Kiukiang and Hankow 8.45 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.

Remarks: For Europe via Siberia:—Mails for Europe via Siberia are despatched on every Tuesday and Friday per trains via Nanking and Tientsin to connect with the Trans-Siberian trains.

Ocean Mails for Europe and America.

Next steamer mails will be closed as follows:—
Per steamer via Suez, Jan. 28, due L'don Mar. 3.
Per steamer via Pacific, Feb. 3, due L'don Mar. 7.
Per steamer via Suez, Feb. 6, due L'don Mar. 13.

Going Home?
Remember to advise us of your home address to substitute the *North-China Herald* for the *North-China Daily News*. Including postage $18 per quarter to any address in Europe or America. Telephone 11055 (Circulation).

Yesterday's Arrivals

Name	From	Consignees
Tembien	Ningpo	C.I.N.
Sumatra	Hongkong	Lloyd T.
Sanko M.	—	M.B.K.
Liesel	T'lungkong	Chin Dah
Syoryu M.	Japan	Showa S.S.
Felix Roussel	Japan	M.M.
Hsuchow	Tientsin	T.K.K.
Chingning M.	Tsungming	T.K.K.
Nagasaki M.	Japan	T.K.K.
Nantung M.	Nantung	T.K.K.
Taiko M. 18	Hsinkong	T.K.K.
Karsten	T'lungkong	Chin Dah
Hungyun M.	T'lungkong	Chu Foong

Yesterday's Departures

Name	Flag	Despatcher
E. Carlotto	Ital.	—
Chekiang M.	Jap.	T.K.K.
Henderson	Am.	—
Ehime M.	Jap.	Y K.K.
J'phine Moller	Br.	Far Eastern

Men-of-War in Port

Name	Flag	Type	Berthed
D. de Lagree	Fr.	Gbt.	F.N.B
Fran. Garnier	Fr.	Gbt.	F.N.B
Marblehead	Am.	Cr.	B.N.B
Pigeon 6	Am.	Gbt.	Y.P.D.W
Lepanto	Itl.	Gbt.	J.N.B.

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Agents
27 The Bund Telephone 15290

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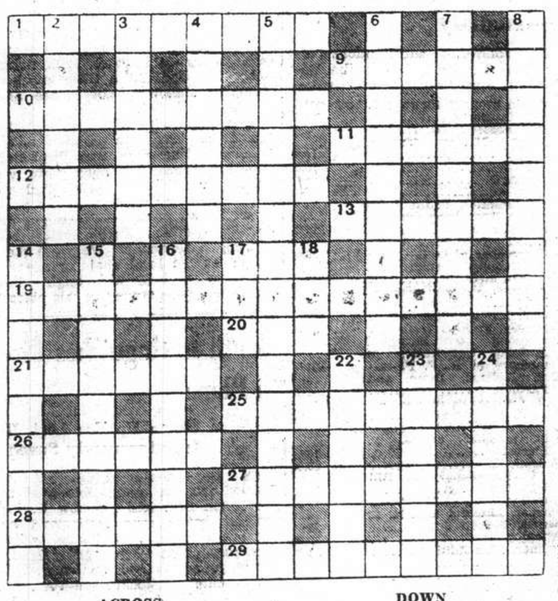
The News of the Week
Complete and authentic in its statement of facts, not rumours; trenchant and witty in its cartoons and other features, and well illustrated by photographs — the "North-China Herald" is the newspaper to send to the family and friends abroad.
THE NORTH-CHINA HERALD
17 The Bund, Shanghai Telephone 11055

TAYLOR TAXIS 70000

CROSSWORD PUZZLE No. 100

(By Arrangement with the "Daily Telegraph.")



ACROSS
1 Far from being the pride of Calcutta (two words)
9 That "tin" hat is a bit of this really
10 Train of a sort
11 Some poet's work this
12 The works of this poet should naturally be gems
13 Many tolerate this plant
17 A seed in 25 across
19 "Rope in patiently" (anag.)
20 Part of 19 across
21 Old China
25 Bird that would sound useful to a Cockney cabinet-maker
26 Some leguminous food
27 His third star is yet to be obtained
28 Evil
29 This staff includes a relative

DOWN
2 One pride of the garden
3 "The —— in thousand liveries dight" "L'Allegro"
4 To be found in documents which are MSS of ten centuries ago
5 This reading matter is not a catalogue of some bulbs (two words)
6 American author (two words)
7 Almost a precious stone
8 The direction that suggests better roads
14 Untarnished except for the mark of a bird's beak
15 Apropos
16 A parson and his debts undertaken for someone else
17 Part of 19 across
18 This knife has lost the reason for its name
22 Made by ladies to aim at?
23 One of Wellington's right-hand men
24 An official order

Y'DAY'S SOLUTION.—**ACROSS:** 1, Coventry; 5, Tomtit; 9, Unsettle; 10, Stupor; 12, The pledge; 14, Empty; 15, Add; 16, Hard up; 19, Odeon; 22, Wrung; 23, Gather; 25, Rue; 28, Close; 29, Short life; 32, Thrush; 33, Meditate; 34, Outcry; 35, Teetotal. **DOWN:** 1, Crusty; 2, Vessel 3, Natal; 4, Riled; 6, On the dole; 7, Top speed; 8, Tarrying; 11, Teapot; 13, Ear; 17, Aggressor; 18, Digest; 20, Twice two; 21, Autocrat; 24, Her; 26, Dinant; 27, Cereal; 30, Obese; 31, Twist.

SOLUTION OF SUNDAY CROSS WORD No. 534

P	I	T	H	E	A	D	■	G	■	B	A	T		
A	■	■	O	■	■	R	U	L	E	R	■	H		
S	T	E	R	I	L	E	■	U	■	I	■	I		
■	R	■	R	■	A	G	I	T	A	T	O	R		
O	U	T	I	N	G	S	■	T	■	T	■	S		
■	M	■	B	■	S	■	F	E	L	L	■	T		
S	P	I	L	L	■	■	■	D	E	E	D	S		
T	■	N	E	A	T	E	S	T	■	T	■	U	■	
A	■	S	■	M	■	P	A	N	T	I	N	G		
M	E	T	A	P	H	O	R	■	U	■	C	■		
I	■	A	■	O	■	S	T	O	C	K	E	D		
N	■	L	O	O	S	E	■	■	E	■	■	U		
A	W	L	■	N	■	R	U	S	S	I	A	N		

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Sweden Must Help Finland

Foreign Minister Says Fate of Swedes Depends On Finnish Integrity

London, Jan. 27.

"The cause for which Finland is fighting is also ours. It is useless to try to hide or explain this fact, for everyone knows that Sweden's future is dependent in a large degree upon Finland's fate."

This important statement was made by M. Christian Guenther, the Swedish Foreign Minister, in an interview with a representative of the "Daily Telegraph" in Stockholm, in which he stressed that Sweden would do everything in her power to assist Finland.

M. Guenther noted with satisfaction that the sympathy of nearly all the countries in the world are with Finland and that many of these countries have already extended material assistance to that little country.

"This international assistance is a factor which allows us to hope for an early restoration of that international order which the whole world desires," he continued.

The Minister then referred to the co-operation existing at present between the Scandinavian states, stressing that Sweden had made every attempt to strengthen it during the past few years.

"The Nordic states are united in their efforts to maintain their neutrality and their independence in the world" the Foreign Minister continued. "History has shown them the necessity of following a policy of mutual assistance in the diplomatic and economic spheres, and the last few years have accentuated the feelings of friendship and solidarity which prevail in the relations between them."

M. Guenther stressed that this collaboration had no military significance.

"Today, it applies particularly to trade exchanges between the Scandinavian states to overcome the difficulties and restrictions imposed upon our trade by the present international situation," he declared in conclusion.—Havas.

American Precautions

Washington, Jan. 27.

Mr. Frederick A. Sterling, United States Minister to Sweden, informed the State Department today that he had advised all Americans in Sweden to return to the United States as soon as possible.—Havas.

Swedes Seek to Suppress Reds

Stockholm, Jan. 27.

The Conservative Party today submitted a resolution in Parliament demanding the suppression of the Communist Party.

The "Social Demokraten" says, "there were many who believed it possible to tolerate anti-democratic movements in a democracy, but it is absurd to maintain this view when a dictatorial party prepares the ground for delivering the country to an aggressive state."

When French Communists openly practised treason in France, they were suppressed, the paper added. Since September last, Communists in Sweden have been instruments of the Soviet Government, stood against Finland, and are ready to betray Sweden as well. If present legislation were powerless to exterminate the Nazi and Communist pests, the "Social Demokraten" concluded, then the Government would have to ask for full powers in driving them out.—Havas.

Central British War Fund (Shanghai)

The following subscriptions and donations received during the past week are gratefully acknowledged:—

*Balance brought forward	$494,800.52
Bank Interest	19.49
Boyes Bassett, Ltd.	500.00
*Sowerby, Mr. and Mrs. A. de C.	50.00
*T. O. E.	10.00
*Gast, A. J.	25.00
D. R.	50.00
The Committee of the Telephone Recreation Club in memory of R. F. Picozzi	14.00
Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Ridgway in memory of D. E. Crank	5.00
Mrs. Yvonne Heenan from sale of sweets	100.00
Matthews, Mr. and Mrs. F. N.	250.00
Sands, Mr. and Mrs. T.	100.00
Knightly, F. J.	50.00
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation in memory of R. F. Picozzi	100.00
*Drs. Jackson, Dunn and Partners	100.00
J. I. Carnaghan in memory of R. F. Picozzi	5.00
Mr. and Mrs. Austin Cooper in memory of R. F. Picozzi	10.00
Fedroff, R.	50.00
B. P. in memory of Bill Johnston	10.00
*Backley, Mr. and Mrs. T. A.	10.00
*Harper, Mr. and Mrs. H. J.	10.00
*Curtis, Bishop John	25.00
*Anonymous	10.00
Palmer, Miss Edith G.	50.00
Toeg, I. A.	50.00
F. R. B.	100.00
*Wheeler, I. L. G.	100.00
*Pyle, J. H.	30.00
Hendry, M.	25.00
Bingo Winnings	10.00
†Shelton, Mr. and Mrs. E.	30.00
Cathedral Boy's School Riding Class	50.00
Stacey, Mr. and Mrs. G. H.	250.00
Anonymous	100.00
*Cowe, G. M.	10.00
*Cook, Mr. and Mrs. W. G.	10.00
	$497,119.01

*—Monthly contributions.
†—Quarterly contributions

Balance brought forward	£6,207.19.9
Bank Interest	4.15.0
Brown, H. W.	1. 0.0
Nash, E. D.	10. 0.0
	£6,223.14.9

German Refugees Land Illegally In Palestine

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

Haifa, Jan. 28.

About 725 refugees, mostly from Germany, have been landed illegally in Palestine from a Greek steamer during the past two days. The authorities, it is believed, will allow them to remain. The refugees are being detained in a camp at Athlith, south of Haifa.—Reuter.

Bombay Silver Stocks

Bombay, Jan. 27.

Stocks of Silver in Bombay on January 27, compared with the two previous weeks:—

Jan. 13 40,000; Jan. 20 45,000; Jan. 27 45,000 Bars.—Reuter.

Convoying Ships Means Endless Task for British Navy

Great Strain on Men With Only Few Breaks For Rest; How System of Protection Works

SEVERAL days at sea on board one of the escort vessels safeguarding merchant ship convoys have given me a striking insight into the strain that the war has thrown on the personnel of the Navy, writes the naval correspondent of the Manchester "Guardian." In six days and nights the captain has only had one spell of a few hours off the bridge. None of the other officers has had a complete night's sleep. Those who are not engaged on the bridge are on watch as cipher officers or in charge of guns or in the engine-room.

They snatch an hour of sleep here and there during the day. A weary officer drops into an armchair, almost too tired to finish his breakfast, and is fast asleep at once. It is safe to say that within half an hour a messenger will come for him; it is time for this or that or the other job to be done.

There are only half a dozen officers all told to do the whole of the work of running the ship and keeping her running for 700 miles or more in the week, three and a half weeks in every month. Even then the short break of a day or two is not occasioned by thought for the human element. It is the material that is to be nursed.

Boilers must be cleaned or they will not give the steam. Engines must be rested or they will jib and do the wrong thing. There is no court of inquiry with the high-pressure turbine as the accused. But there certainly will be a court if a tired officer does the wrong thing. This is an aspect of the war at sea that those ashore do not visualize. We read the weekly statistics of the amount of merchant tonnage that has safely entered and left our ports. But we do not stop to ask," "How is it done'?"

One Ship's Record

The ship I have been in has been on convoy work ever since the system started. For sixteen weeks she has steamed along with large numbers of merchantmen under her care. We made a rough calculation of the total. It came to some 6,000,000 tons of shipping, in the escorting of which this one vessel had been concerned. And since convoys work inward and outward, the total amount safeguarded on this route alone must be at least 12,000,000 tons in the four months. Even at a pre-war valuation that is £500,000,000 worth—and the losses can be represented by a figure that starts with a decimal point and has a nought for its first digit.

Now his success tends to blind those ashore to the continued and continuous peril to which sea traffic is exposed. There is not much contact with "news" for the convoy workers (if they get a newspaper on board once a week it is about all the chance they have), but there did filter through into the ship one day a public statement that the German war on merchantmen had "broken down."

The bitterness of the laughter which greeted the boast from the men who know its emptiness only too well ought to ring round the country as antidote to such facile acceptance of a belief that because there is a lull in the enemy's activities he is "broken." There are hard and bitter blows yet to be experienced, and there are months of gruelling work ahead of the convoy escorts.

Layer upon layer of weatherproof clothing, heavy Balaclava helmets surmounted by a duffel hood, seaboots with two or three layers of woollen stockings, do not prevent an utter numbness of the limbs long before the four-hour watch ends, whether on the bridge on look-out, beside the guns, or even in the more or less sheltered wheelhouse. There is a broad strip of brass on the flooring of the bridge of this ship, inserted, no doubt, by a designer or a builder with a decorative sense. That man is a torturer who should have worked for the Inquisition, for in the bitter cold this strip of brass becomes a high-powered refrigerating plant—and on it those working on the bridge have to stand for most of the watch!

The strain of convoy on the merchant service officers is considerable, though not quite so continuous as it is in the escort vessels. Once a merchant ship makes port there is a spell while the cargo is unloaded and a fresh loading is put into the holds. The "turn-round" is as rapid as possible, but it is a good deal longer than that which falls to the lot of the naval men.

Merchantmen's Part

I have now seen several examples of convoy work in practice at sea and it is possible to offer a few comments. It seems fair to deduce that by far the larger proportion of the merchantmen study their orders, understand them, and do their utmost to carry them out. There is, as in all human affairs, the occasional numskull or obstinate individualist. That kind of man is so much the exception that one particularly noticed his stupidity.

Signalling efficiency in the merchant navy varies quite noticeably. There are ships—and those not always the aristocrats of the convoy—that answer to the call sign with all the snap of a fleet flagship, and that can read and send at a speed to be marked in the log with the complimentary "V.G.I." (very good indeed).

Watching from the bridge for signals from the escort or from the commodore is a highly important part of the work of running a merchant ship in wartime, but it is so new to many of the men that they do not appear to realize rapidly that the blinking light (the word is descriptive and not adjectival) from the escort's signal platform is directed at them. This is a point that is showing improvement with time—and incidentally it suggests that the merchant navy defence courses for seamen as well as for officers could usefully have been started earlier than they were.

"Black Squad's" Share

One of the gravest dangers to a convoy to which carelessness in a merchant ship can contribute arises from slackness in the boiler-room. Loss of steam means lower speed. It means that the ship drops behind her proper place in the line, and if she falls back those astern of her must also drop back until a great gap, one or two miles in length, may develop. This is cumulative, with the result that the convoy, instead of being (let us say) five miles long is eight or ten miles from head to tail, thus exposing far more flank to enemy attack. The bridge is not to blame for this. The "black squad" have the responsibility of keeping sufficient power developed to maintain the average speed. They are not asked to develop supernormal power. The speed of any convoy is set deliberately within the capacity of every ship in it.

Since the safety of all depends on the actions of all it is perhaps well that any laggards should be reminded that the rules of convoy are drawn up for their preservation and not for their annoyance. And that though they may do as they will when they sail singly in peace-time, it is essential to conform to others' movements in war-time. It is a peculiarly stupid form of selfishness which accepts convoy and then thwarts its operation.

Own Bomb Wrecks U-Boat's Attacker

R.A.F. Pilot Writes Of Trying Experience

An R.A.F. pilot who attacked a U-boat, missed it by 20ft. with his first bomb, wrecked his own 'plane with the blast of his second, and was captured by the submarine, tells his dramatic story in a letter from a war prisoners' camp in Germany. His father has been presented to the King and congratulated on his son's exploit, according to the "Daily Mail."

The pilot was first reported "missing, presumed dead." His letter reads:—

"I was taken prisoner while on a bombing raid. I went out in my machine to look for the submarine, which was supposed to have sunk one of our merchant ships.

"Three machines went out, and I searched for the submarine but failed to find it, and started back to the ship.

"My observer, however, suddenly shouted to me, 'There's a merchant ship on the horizon; let's look at her.'

"Well, it was about 20 miles away, but we went. When we were almost on top of it my chap said, 'Go low so that I can see her name.'

"Suddenly, just as I got alongside the ship, I spotted a submarine on the far side. Up I went, but the submarine had already half submerged, leaving me no time to get to a safe height to bomb from. So I took a chance and bombed from a low height to secure a hit.

Had to Swim

"My first bomb missed by about 20ft. I hit the sea at 200 m.p.h. in a steep dive and went straight down without stopping.

"I tried to get out of the cockpit, but was jammed in a stuck roof. When I was almost out of breath I managed to break free and come to the surface.

"My observer, however, was killed at once. I never saw him again, though I looked for him.

"I then found that I was nearly a mile away from the merchant ship, in icy cold water, with flying clothes on and not a little knocked about. Somehow I got there and clambered aboard.

"A few minutes later up came the submarine and we were taken prisoners. The ship was torpedoed almost at once and once more we were submerged. We also had to swim to the submarine.

"Well, we spent a fortnight on that submarine before finally returning to Germany. We were then lodged at the local gaol for a fortnight, followed by a fortnight elsewhere and then moved to this place."

Youth Extinguishes Fire In Plane

Given Up For Lost, He Is Subsequently Saved

An 18-years-old R.A.F. gunner, rescued from a collapsible boat in the North Sea, told me how during the air battle over Heligoland he put out a blaze in his 'plane, writes a correspondent to the "Daily Mail."

The gunner is now on leave with his parents at Stockton-on-Tees. He was specially commended by the Air Ministry in the account of the battle which they issued.

He was a forward gunner in one of the machines. During the fight the bottom of the gun turret and part of his gun were shot away.

"Some of the time," he said, "I was sitting with my legs dangling in space. I managed to extinguish the fire which broke out in the turret with my gloved hand."

Down in Sea

On the way home the damaged machine made a forced landing in the North Sea.

"We took to the collapsible rubber boat, and four of us—the two pilots, the wireless operator, and myself—escaped," said the gunner. "After 20 minutes afloat we were picked up by a British vessel and taken to port."

On the same day his mother received a telegram stating that her son was missing, but five hours later another message reported the rescue.

"A little later came the best telegram of all," said his mother. "It was from my son saying he was safe and coming home on leave."

German Refugees Get Temporary Permit

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

Haifa, Jan. 28.

It is learned authoritatively that the 725 German refugees landed illegally in Palestine from a Greek steamer during the past few days are only being allowed temporary permission to remain in Palestine. They are now in camps pending deportation.—Reuter.

New Highway Built in China Since War

Communications Greatly Improved

Chungking, Jan. 27.

Since the outbreak of Sino-Japanese hostilities more than 5,700 kilometres of new highways have been built in the interior of China, bringing the total length of China's highways to more than 82,000 kilometres, according to Mr. Chang Kia-ngau, Minister of Communications, writing in the latest issue of the "Central Weekly."

For the proper maintenance of highways, he estimates, China should spend about $200,000,000 every year.

China, the Minister states, needs a fleet of 8,000 trucks running continuously, with another 2,000 as reserve, requiring 43,000,000 gallons of gasoline.

Mr. Chang also writes about the efforts made to improve transportation by animals and waterways in the interior.

New improved junks, with a maximum capacity of 80 tons each, have been developed and operated by the Ministry. These junks travel 30 per cent. faster than the old type of Chinese junks.—Reuter.

Gen. Chiang's Son Given Appointment

Mystery of His Whereabouts Cleared Up

Chungking, Jan. 28.

The mystery of the whereabouts of the eldest son of General Chiang Kai-shek (Chiang Hing-kuo) has now been cleared up. A National Government order, published here, appoints Mr. Chiang Hing-kuo as administrative inspector, or concurrently commander of the Public Safety Corps, for the fourth area in Kiangsi province.

Following the outbreak of Sino-Japanese hostilities, Mr. Chiang Hing-kuo is said to have served with the Public Safety Corps in Kiangsi Province under General Hsiung Shih-hui, Governor of Kiangsi.

Chiang Hing-kuo, it is reported, has proved his ability as a capable and just administrator, for travellers from Kiangsi say that the populace there hail him as "Chiang Blue Sky," which is the Chinese traditional name for good officials.—Reuter.

Salvation Army "Rice Bus" and "Waifs Fund"

Carried forward		9,610.95
List, as "per "North-China Daily News"		717.00
Messrs. Mollers, Ltd.		500.00
Women's Union Missionary Society in India, per Miss Bergman		451.20
British Embassy Staff		305.50
"A Friend in the U.S.A." per Miss Bergman		193.12
Anon		200.00
Mrs. Alice S. Chung		200.00
List, as per the "Shanghai Times"		192.00
Frau Sigrid Fischer		100.00
Miss Blanche Search		100.00
Mrs. Ralph C. Wells		75.00
Mr. Kwei Chung Shu		56.00
Rev. R. Pierce Beaver		50.00
Anon		50.00
Miss M. M. Rue		50.00
Mr. H. Arnhold		50.00
Mr. Wu		50.00
"S. B. T."		50.00
Connell Bros.		50.00
Shriro Bros. (China)		50.00
Mrs. A. B. Millican		50.00
Public & Thos. Hanbury School for Girls		35.00
Rev. and Mrs. F. W. Weaver		25.00
Mrs. B. D. Neil		25.00
Mr. W. D. Neil		25.00
Mr. H. C. Umrigar		21.00
Mr. V. Arnhold-Jones		20.00
Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Artindale		20.00
Mrs. G. Jarvis		20.00
Mrs. H. G. B. Perry		20.00
Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Davey		20.00
Miss Eileen Panes		20.00
"T. H. L."		20.00
Mrs. I. M. Mackenzie		15.00
Wilhelm Maier & Co.		10.00
Miss Gladys Lee		10.00
Anon		10.00
Miss E. M. Arlicroft		10.00
Mr. E. S. Both		10.00
Mrs. Sara Paci		10.00
Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Main (in memory of the late J. G. Manley)		5.00
Mr. I. D. Sao		5.00
Miss Ann Tan		5.00
Miss Kathleen Lewis		5.00
Mr. P. Y. Chang		5.00
Mr. S. Woo		2.00
Mr. H. Chiang		2.00
Mr. Wong Pei Kwong		1.00
"Humanus"	U.S.$1.00	
	U.S.$1.00	$13,526.77

Anglo-French Volunteers In Finland

London, Jan. 27.

French volunteer troops will probably occupy Finnish trenches within this month while British volunteers will be fighting for Finland by spring, it was learned here today.

The character of this latest Allied assistance to Finland will greatly influence the opinions of neutral countries and counter-act criticism for Britain's failure to aid Poland, responsible quarters indicated.

British authorities denied that special military missions were now en route to Finland but disclosed that special Finnish requirements were being discussed along normal diplomatic channels.—United Press.

Excess Profits Tax For India

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

New Delhi, Jan. 28.

A 50 per cent. Excess Profits Tax is provided for in a Government Bill, details of which have been published in the Gazette of India. The tax will be on profits above what are termed "standard profits" made in any accounting period since April 1, 1939.—Reuter.

New Zealand Airmen Reach England

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

London, Jan. 28.

Seventeen airmen from New Zealand, all in their early twenties and each with the rank of Acting Pilot Officer, have arrived in England from the Dominion. The men will undergo further training before being posted to units.—Reuter.

Soviet Submarine Sunk

Helsinki, Jan. 27.

A Soviet submarine hit a Finnish mine in the Gulf of Finland and sank today.—Havas.

Positions Vacant

Do not enclose original testimonials when replying to advertisements. Copies answer the same purpose.

REQUIRED architectural designer draughtsman, good perspective ability essential, only first-class need apply. Reply Box 818, NCDN. 10509

WANTED girl typist, perfect English correspondence and office routine essential. State experience, age and salary expected. Address Box 850, NCDN. -1718

WANTED Chinese clerk by American export firm. Must have good knowledge of English. Preferably some experience in general export merchandise and acquaintance with calculations and typewriting. Monthly salary $50 to $80 depending on qualifications. Apply in own handwriting stating age, previous experience, if any, to Box 792, NCDN. -1632

WANTED experienced metals man (foreigner) with good connections and thorough knowledge of trade. Applications will be treated confidentially. Address Box 780, NCDN. 10476

WANTED young Russian or other foreign office assistant with good knowledge of English for general office work as well as for Customs clearance. Apply by letter in own handwriting, stating age, previous experience and salary expected. Copies of testimonials required. Address Box 784, NCDN. -1610

VACANCIES exist in The Shanghai Business College for students to be trained in Pitman's shorthand, touch typewriting, commercial correspondence, conversation, bookkeeping and accountancy. Successes without parallel. Many qualified have been placed in suitable progressive positions. Call or write for particulars. 320 Szechuen Road. Telephone 17733. 10473

WANTED from April, experienced English nurse for infant. Address Box 610, NCDN. 10880

WANTED co-operator who has already working connections in various markets abroad, by old exporters for extending their trade. Reply to Post Office Box 986, with references. -1391

Positions Wanted

Advertisements under this heading only are accepted at the rate of five dollar cents per word per insertion, with a minimum charge of $0.80.

SENIOR accountant-manager, Chinese, organiser, twenty years' experience exporting - importing - manufacturing-auditing. Excellent references. Outport no objection. 12/116 Connaught Road. -1625

YOUNG British lady, qualified secretary-stenographer/proof-reader. Immediate employment. Telephone 38197, Apartment 8, 7 p.m. upwards. Box 832, NCDN. -1678

YOUNG Russian man, able to speak English, Japanese and Chinese, seeks position. Address Box 846, NCDN. -1714

AMERICAN lady offers her service as sociable companion, home-cooked dinners and fireside chats, or movies and dancing, for respectable gentleman only. Remuneration. Box 777, NCDN. -1588

CHINESE accountant with ten years' experience, seeks position. Salary no object. Address Box 749, NCDN. -1508

FIGUEIREDO'S School. Employment Bureau. Can recommend stenotypists; beginners, experienced. 54 Garden Apartments. 1173/11 Bubbling Well. 10433

YOUNG, intelligent Chinese lady (beginner) seeks immediate position as typist/stenographer. Hardworking and reliable. Outport no objection. Box 677, NCDN. -1356

Business Opportunities

BOOK business at Tsingtao for sale, in prosperous conditions, world's connections. Post Office Box 258, Tsingtao. 10516

TWO experienced foreign salesmen, well-known by all customers in the French Concession and Settlement, seek agency in boot and metal polish, floor-wax, rubber soles and heels, etc. Efficient persons only need write Box 840, NCDN. -1691

AGENCY wanted by foreigners with many years' experience in fancy goods, silk or similar articles. Box 815, NCDN. -1680

CLAIMS and debts attended to on commission basis. Clarkes Agency, 83 Nanking Road, Telephone 10092. 10398

Radios

FOR SALE, radio (Telefunken) first-class local reception, $160. Apply telephone 51262, 9-11, 3-5. -1672

FOR SALE: 7-valve, all-wave Columbia radio, perfect condition, $700. Address Box 794, NCDN. -1640

RCA radio and phonograph with automatic record changer, 102 records, 9 albums, $960. New Detrola, all-wave, 5 tubes $275. Zenith model 1934, 10 tubes, $425. Universal Radio Co., 232 Nanking Road. Telephone 19225. 10015

RADIO OK? Expert service. Newest equipment. Moderate charges. Telephone 43383. Chang's Radio Corporation, 102 North Chekiang Road. -1401

AMERICAN and European radios repaired by qualified foreign engineers. Antennas installed. For service telephone 78644, Radio and Electrical Ind., 145 Route Sayzoong. -842

WE install high-efficiency, noise-free, all wave antennas. Radio Corporation of Asia, 361-3 Foch, Telephone 87777. -406

Office Cars

LIFT required, three times daily, Columbia Road, to corner Hankow/Szechuen Road. Address Box 816, NCDN. -1663

Beauty Culture, etc.

Advertisements under this heading are carefully scrutinized before acceptance, and though no guarantee can be given readers may be reasonably assured of their bona fides.

LADY gives massage from 2 to 9, 1225 Bubbling Well Road, Room 231, Telephone 34200. -400

LADY gives general massage, manicure 10-7 p.m. 205 Peking Road, Apartment 30. Second Floor. 10029

For Sale— Miscellaneous

CORONA portable typewriter, like new, A1 condition, sacrifice US$20 for sale. 2094 Avenue Haig near Zikawei. -1647

CONTAX II, lens F.2 brand-new. Bargain $1,450. 133 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Room 712, 9-10, 2-3 p.m. -1692

NITTO black tea for sale, 20 per cent. cheaper than market price. Wholesale only. Address Box 814, NCDN. -1.46

NICK'S secondhand furniture shop. We pay best price for furniture, carpets, pianos, refrigerators and household effects. Telephone 73937. 146A Route des Soeurs, 3 inside. -802

LACE curtains, $4.50; grass linen towels, 67 cents; bedspreads, $7.20; woollen gloves, $1.35. Lace & Linen Syndicate, 114 Peking Road. 10460

SILVER cutlery, porcelain dinner and tea sets, floral pattern, crystal tumblers, 16 tube Philco radio. 12 Rue du Consulat, Apartment 501. -1419

SHIRTS correctly made to measure. English poplins and pure silk from $14.50. Razon's, 12 Central Road. 13186

BARGAIN sale in crystalware and porcelain, dinnersets, 6 persons, $48 up. 12 persons, $78 up, coffee sets, $29.50 up. Crystal dishes, plates, vases, glassware, figures, collected and small cups. Handbags, rugs and other useful bargains. General Magazine, 337 Avenue Haig. -1379

KNIVES and forks, silver plated; wonderful brass samovar; gentleman's fur-coat, Virginia otter collar; rugs; writing desk set, genuine onyx; Kodak Retina cinema with projector, made USA; vacuum-cleaner. Everything at sacrifice. General Magazine, 337 Avenue Haig. -1380

SHIRTS made to measure. Superior "double-thread" broadcloth $15.50, "Tootal" $24. "Clydella" Wool $35. Razon's, Central Road. 10246

SECONDHAND furniture store. Buying and selling, new and secondhand furniture, household effects, cut-glass, carpets, etc. Feiner, 306 Rue Bourgeat, Telephone 73597. -19

YOU will find the best in crystalware, porcelain and other gifts at 726 East Seward Road, Emigrant Sales. -1133

BARGAIN, real silver cutlery, crystal-ware, porcelain, bronzes, Philips radio, lady's fur-coat, vacuum-cleaner Protos, etc. 497 Weihaiwei Road, 5 Yang Terrace, room 6. Telephone 61114. -1343

Educational

ENROLMENTS for February classes now positively closed. Gregg School of Business. Mrs. Carole Stewart, B.A., Director. 55 Yuen-Ming-Yuen Road. 10802

WANTED serious lessons in Japanese from efficient lady or gentleman teacher. Two times weekly. Please state terms, Box 790, NCDN -1626

NATIVE teacher, several years' experience, gives lessons at pupil's home, twice weekly, $15. Box 789, NCDN. -1622

WANTED lessons in dramatic elocution from an experienced American or British lady. Address Box 776, NCDN. -1593

FOREIGN Y.M.C.A. English and Chinese Classes (Mandarin and Shanghai dialect) starting February 1. Private work also arranged. Apply Educational Office, telephone 92250. 10456

FOREIGN "Y" French beginners, intermediate, advanced classes starting February 1. Apply Educational Office, Telephone 92250. -1449

COMPLETE commercial course, shorthand (Gregg/Pitman), typewriting, English, book-keeping, coding, filing. Students prepared for Pitman, Gregg and London Chamber of Commerce examinations. Moderate fees. Apply Mrs. Sweeney, Steno-Typist Academy, 173/301 Seymour Road. 10129

PIANO lessons, chord system, easy method for adults, A1 references. $20 monthly twice weekly. Telephone 74393. -248

FIGUEIREDO'S School. Thoroughly dependable. Shorthand, typewriting, English. Crystal-clear explanations, 54 Garden Apartments, 1173/11 Bubbling Well. 10041

PRIVATE lessons, English and French, by lady-teacher. Improved Berlitz system. Fees moderate. For particulars address Box 759, NCDN. -1636

Lost

LOST Customs Re-Export Passes No. N.Y. 50465, covering 66 packages of duck feathers from Wuhu, Chinese Native Boat No. 1652 and No. N.Y 50464, covering 471 packages of duck feathers from Wuhu, Chinese Native Boat No. 1830, hereby declared null and void. Commercial Express & Storage. 10477

Buyers and Sellers

of all nationalities in this cosmopolitan city know that they can obtain the best results by advertising in the "North-China Daily News" Classified columns. If you are in doubt, just make a comparison.

Miscellaneous

A home is sought for a very nice and well-bred emigrant girl, 7½ years old, who lost her mother. Father is willing to contribute to the cost of upkeep. Box 845, NCDN. 10508

A HOME is sought for a very nice, well-bred emigrant boy, 8 years old. Address Box 839, NCDN. 10499

READ British and American Magazines, delivered anywhere twice or three times weekly $4 monthly, second run $2, also Pocket Library, Penguins, Crime Club etc. Telephone 14189 for list or call 267 Kiangse Road. The Home Magazine Library. 10076

CARPETS cleaned chemically. 10 cents per square foot. Rugs repaired, dyed, stored. Esso Company, telephone 12170. -77

Motor Cars and Cycles

1930 Ford 4-cylinder coupe, new top, new chromium. Complete overhaul now in process. Prospective buyer can choose paint colour if settled, immediately. $1,350. American Motors, 444 Avenue Foch, Telephone 35646. 10494

1930 Dodge 6-cylinder, four-door sedan, tyres, body, paint in good condition, $1,325. American Motors, 444 Avenue Foch, Telephone 35646. 10494

1934 Morriss Oxford saloon, for sale, bargain. Telephone Clifton 70325. -1679

1934 Ford V8, two-door sedan in perfect condition, US$350. American Motors, 444 Avenue Foch, Telephone 35646. 10494

FIAT 1500 four-door sedan, 1939 model, like new. Low petrol consumption. Owner leaving. US$975 or near offer. Telephone 77495, from 9-12 noon. No brokers. -1584

BALILLA (Fiat) four-door sedan. Good solid car, better than average condition. $4,500. Any demonstration. Box 755, NCDN. -1522

CASH for used cars and trucks. Jenny's Motors, 177 Amiral Courbet. Telephone 73165. -1294

WE have in stock a complete line of used cars. We also buy, exchange and lend money on cars. American Motors, Fed Inc. U.S.A. 444 Avenue Foch. Telephone 35646. 10014

WE buy and sell used cars and trucks for best prices consult us. Auto Trading Co., 673 Szechuen Road, Telephone 17289-19351. -64

Offices, Shops, Godowns

SMALL office, business centre, cheap. Apply at once, General Investment Co., 120 Jinkee Road. -1693

HALF of well-furnsihed office room to share, including telephone, typist, office-boy, from February 1. Please call on Room 217C Ezra Building, 150 Kiukiang Road, 9-9.15, 4-4.15. -1670

WANTED office, one or two rooms in the central district. State particulars, address House 36, Lane 144, Wayside Road. -1578

TO LET, Ste. Anne Building, 25 Rue du Consulat, office rooms. Apply No. 34, third floor. -1294

OFFICE to let, Avenue Edward VII, Settlement side near Bund. Steam heated; some fittings to be taken over. Box 719, NCDN. -1444

TO LET immediately one or two rooms, well furnished, in Denis Apartment, most suitable for doctor's offices and residential quarter. Apply to Box 536, NCDN. 10294

Dancing

MISS Lilian Grey, qualified instructress in ballroom dances, gives private lessons at Waldemar's Dancing Academy, 1372 Avenue Joffre. -892

Rooms Without Board

LARGE room, verandah, garden, garage, eventually use of kitchen, private villa, Joffre, tramway stop. Telephone 78253. -1491

TO LET in modern apartment, large, well-furnished room. 314 Hardoon Road, Apartment 113. -1689

FURNISHED room to let in modern apartment, for foreign bachelor. 378 Avenue du Roi Albert, Apartment 41, telephone 75646. -1652

LARGE room with bath, verandah. 8 Kelmscott Gardens, Avenue Roi Albert. View from 10-8 p.m. Telephone 73443. -1628

TWO big, unfurnished rooms with stores and bath, rent $120. Apply 1076 Yuyuen Road, House 9. -1048

YOUNG lady desires share her small apartment with reliable girl. Petain district. Telephone 74728, 12.30-3 p.m., 8-9 p.m. -1609

FURNISHED, two-three-roomed flat. Board optional. 37/101 Brenan Road. Telephone 22767. Next to Jessfield Park. -1686

NICE convenient rooms to let per day only, Bubbling Well Road. Telephone 36593 from 1-3 p.m. -1576

FURNISHED single room, ground floor, facing south, verandah, garden. To responsible party. 54 Route Grouchy. -1612

LARGE room, available before February 1, vicinity Avenue/Ferry Roads, steamheated, modern conveniences. Telephone 37069. -1559

To Advertisers

The following replies are being held at this office, and the owners of the undermentioned Box numbers are requested to call for same before February 1, after which date they will be destroyed.

Nos. 5559, 5636, 20, 35, 70, 104, 116, 146, 188, 234, 301, 303, 330, 341, 351, 369, 375, 408, 412, 430, 491, 498, 510, 525, 584, 587, 594, 637, 655, 673, 674, 679.

Rooms with Board

VILLA Victor, 2032 Avenue Joffre, comfortably furnished room, all conveniences, European board optional. -1400

THE GARDENS Guest House, spacious, quiet, comfortable. Excellent board-residence for families. Large garden, 90, Route des Soeurs. 10084

Wanted to Purchase

WANTED: "Times" survey atlas, published 1921, quote price. Box 824, NCDN. 10492

COLLECTOR airmail, first day flown, covers, wishes secure China covers, years 1920, 1925. Send full particulars Box 774, NCDN. -1578

WANTED to buy, secondhand clothing, suits, dresses, shoes, carpets, etc. 1129 Bubbling Well, Sun Avenue, House 51, Mr. Corts. -1404

WANTED buy secondhand carpets, trunks, suits, dresses, shoes. Telephone 39965, Mr. Bers, 8-10 a.m. 1-3, 6-8 p.m. daily. -966

Animals

PONY insurance is obtainable on moderate terms from Hugh Middleton & Co. (Insurance). Ltd. 45 Kiukiang Road, Telephone 16595. 10213

JOIN the China Kennel Club ($5) and register your dog ($2.50). Non-members registration $5. Room 3, 24 The Bund. 10019

Wanted to Rent

MODERN 5 room flat or small house required in good locality as British Army Officer's Residence. Rent around £10 sterling or equivalent per month will be considered. Reply to Officer Commanding, Royal Army Service Corps, Ash Camp, Great Western Road, giving particulars of locality, size, etc., rental and date available. 10515

BRITISH lady and daughter require two/three-roomed unfurnished apartment in modern apartment building in French Concession or two unfurnished rooms, bathroom, kitchen, with central heating, in a private British home near the Cathedral Girls' School. Address Box 813, NCDN. -1644

ONE or two-roomed flat, furnished or unfurnished, wanted. Seperate kitchen and bath room. Telephone 34890. -1620

FOREIGNER seeks apartment or house. Willing to take furniture over and pay key-money. Telephone 74850. -1571

WANTED: good banking building in business centre, central district, must have ground floor on main street, willing to pay key-money. Address Box 683, NCDN. -1376

WANTED from February, furnished apartment/house by American couple. Willing to pay highest price. Telephone 79023. -1337

WANTED a flat in the Embankment Building. Willing to take furniture and fittings. Box 773, NCDN. -1577

WANTED to rent, apartment, not less than 4 preferably 5 or 6 rooms or house of 6 or more rooms, in western residential part of International Settlement; occupation soonest possible. Address Box 4966, NCDN. 10008

Houses and Land

FOR SALE. About 6 mows of land together with a large, well-built foreign residence thereon situated on Avenue Foch in the French Concession. For particulars address Box 765, NCDN. 10468

TWO first-class 5/6-roomed semi-detached houses under construction for sale at $30,000 and $31,000 with land. Sale of land alone in same compound will be considered, de Becker Law & Estate Offices, 262/4 Hamilton House, Telephone 16660. 10469

WANTED to purchase/on long term lease, small, detached modern house, with complete lighting, heating, sanitary installations for family of three, preferably with furniture and fittings, with fair-sized garden, in quiet residential quarter within Concession/Settlement. Please quote terms c/o Trust Department, Kincheng Bank, 200 Kiangse Road. -1268

Furnished Apartments

TO LET. 278 Hardoon Road, steam-heated, one and two-roomed apartments with bath and separate kitchenette. Independent entrance. Also Seymour Road. Apply to Caretaker or Telephone 34477. 10510

FOR immediate occupation, one, three, four-roomed apartments. Flats and houses. European Traders Co., 304 Kiangse Road, Telephone 14547. -1551

FLAT, two rooms with kitchen and heating and one room, furnished. House 4, Lane 35G Brenan Road, telephone 22183. -1370

Unfurnished Apartments

THREE-roomed apartment wanted, in exchange for two large roomed comfortable apartment, with central heating in centre of Concession. Rent $110 including tax. Address Box 851, NCDN. -1718

BEAUTIFUL three-roomed apartment with garden, best location French Concession. Apply General Investment Co., 120 Jinkee Road. -1693

TWO-ROOMED apartment to let including lift, Frigidaire, garage, in best location French Concession. Address Box 787, NCDN. -1616

NO key-money. Two-roomed flat, French Concession, reasonable rent, available March. 2 Peking Road, Room 111. -1498

Chinese Servants

73148 CENTRAL Employment Agency (British). Only one with 3,000 satisfied customers. Cooks, boys, amahs, chauffeurs, watchmen, housekeepers, telephone operators. 10608

72782 GENERAL Employment Agency Reliable cooks, boys, amahs, chauffeurs. Foreign management. Quick service, 1272 Avenue Joffre. -1374

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DAILY AND WEEKLY

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